PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

VOL. XXXV. { REV. N. E. COBLEIGH, Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1864.

Terms, \$2.50, strictly in advance. NO. 45.

THE CULMINATING PERIOD OF INTEM PERANCE IN AMERICA. BY REV. D. DORCHESTER.

At the close of the last, and the commencement of the present century, the drinking habits of this nation attained their greatest intensity. In this midnight hour of such gross moral darkness the nation had its

DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

There were two causes which contributed very much taxes was about half as much as for alcoholic drinks. to increase this great and deplorable evil, viz., the action of Congress and the cutting off of foreign commerce. The Continental Congress voted supplies of distilled spirits for the army, under the fatal delusion that it was necessary in the hardships and dangers to which the soldiers were exposed in that severe struggle. In consequence of this action this diseased appetite was not only fostered where it already existed, but was also awakened in many who had not hitherto experienced its insatiable longings. The commerce of the colonies had been cut off, and with it foreign beer, wines and West India rum. This absence of the foreign supply, and a more extensively vitiated appetite increased the demand for distilled spirits at chief end of man?" Ans .- "To glorify God and home. A great impulse was thus given to the manufacture and trade. The absence, too, of foreign competition made the business of distilling more profitable, and many entered upon it. The consumption of grain soon became so great that it was feared that there would be a famine in the army. In 1779, the army began to suffer, and the State of Pennsylvania enacted a law preventing the distillation of all kinds of grain or meal. Rye and barley were afterwards excepted. But the check was only temporary.

From these facts, too, it appears that, during the war, almost the only kind of liquor used was distilled spirits,-the most fiery and vitiating of all the bever ages ever presented to the lips of man. And this was in demand for almost every purpose of cure or sustenance. The light in which it was regarded appears from a passage in a letter from Col. Willett to Gen. Clinton,* July, 1781. He says: "I need not mention to you, sir, that the severe duty and portion of fatigue that falls to the lot of the troops in this quarter, make rum an article of importance here."

We are prepared, therefore, to expect a great in crease of this terrible evil after the close of the Revolution. The soldiers, on being discharged, carried out into our communities the appetites which they had formed, and many others, long inclined to the use of stimulants, but cut off from milder articles, had become addicted to those of the most powerful and deteriorating character. Hence we find that, within "High up to picking Cotton," (Georgia) etc., etc. twenty or thirty years after the close of the war, intemperance attained its greatest proportions, and was often mentioned in those days by travelers from Europe as "the most striking characteristic of the

THE STATISTICS OF 1792 COMPARED WITH 1810. a definite idea of this great increase. In 1792, there

than by quoting from the Circular of the "Massachu- that had been dark now became hideous. Fears besetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance," came alarms. Misgivings became convictions. It in 1814. It is over the signature of Hon. Samuel Dexter, LL. D., President of the Society. Mr. Dex- perance was undermining the very framework of and also Secretary of the Treasury of the United and violence of diseases, weakening the understand

"The quantity of ardent spirits consumed in the country surpasses belief. By the Marshals' returns Thus, by viewing the demoralizing effects consequen to the Secretary's office, in 1810, of domestic manufactures in the United States, it is ascertained that 25,499,382 gallons of ardent spirits were distilled in a great reform were undertaken. that year, of which 133,823 gallons were exported, leaving 25,365,559 gallons to be consumed at home. Considering the caution with which the accounts of property are rendered to gov't, through fear of taxation; considering, also, the quantities distilled in private families, of which no account may have been rendered, there is a high probability that millions might be added to the account rendered by the Marshals. Let it stand, however, as it is, and add to it 8,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits in the same year imported, and the quantity for home consumption amounts to 33,365,559 gallons. Importations since that period, on account of the embarrassment of commerce, may have been less; but the increase of the quantity distilled in the country is probably much more than a balance of that

four seventh gallons for every person, of every age and condition in the United States, or nearly a twofold increase in the period of only eighteen years. But Mr. Dexter proceeds to make a calculation from these data. He says: "Next take an estimate of the number of persons who drink up this flood. The population of the States by the census of 1810 was 7.239.903. From this number deduct slaves, said not to be permitted to drink it, 1,191,364; and children, who drink little or none, at least 1,670,000; and others who, through disrelish, delicacy or principle, drink little or none, at least 1,000,000 more; and the remaining number have a quantity of ardent spirits to consume of nearly ten gallons to each person."

Mr. Dexter further says: "The solemn fact is more than four times as much spirit is consumed on the farm now as was used upon the same farm, by the same conductors of it, twenty years ago. The pocket flask is grown into a case bottle, and the keg into a barrel. This fact is not affirmed upon light evidence. The consequence is found to be that the bloated countenance and the tottering frame are become a fre quent spectacle among the yeomen of the country, once regarded, even to a proverb, the healthiest, the

hardiest, the happiest class of the community." If the year 1810 be compared with any successi decade, we shall see that so great an average amount of liquor has never been used since that time, notwithstanding a much larger proportion than at any former time is now used for mechanical purposes.

SPIRITUAL ECONOMY IN 1803. A gentleman in one of the interior towns of Massachusetts, in the year 1803, prepared the following statement. It was republished in the Panoplist, in

"In this town we are annually paying taxes for the

following purposes, and nearly the following sums,

State and County,	900	00
Making and mending Highways,	3,000	00
Support of the Poor,	1,000	00
Support of two Ministers,	670	00
Incidental Charges,	1000	00
Total,	\$7,370	00

"It is found, by exact inquiry, that within one year

An old account book, kept in a store in Windham County, Conn., about the year 1810, contains the following charge, which came under the writer's per-

4 A-B-To one New England Primer, \$0 15 0 10 " one Pint of Rum, \$0 25 "

It was then considered to be necessary to take a lit tle rum in order to prepare the mind to appreciate such studies as the following: Quest.—" What is the enjoy his presence forever."

A TAVERN CHARGE IN 1812. The following item is taken from " The Drunkard's Looking Glass," a curious old pamphlet, published in

" Apr. 1st, 1812. B to Thomas C To 3 Mint "Slings" before breakfast, 25 cts., \$0 75 1 Breakfast,
9 Tumblers of "grog" before dinner, 12 1-2 cts. 3 Glasses of Wine and "Bitters," 12 1-2 37 1-2 cts., Dinner and Club. 2 "Ticklers" of French Brandy, 25 cts., 0 50 Segars, Supper and Wine,

The following are some of the QUAINT NAMES FOR THE FIRST STAGES OF

DRUNKENNESS.

of this century. Men who were under the first effects of liquor were called, "Boozy," "Groggy," "Blue," "Damp," "Tipsey," "Fuddled," "Haily Gaily," "How came you so?" "Half Shaved," "Swipsy," "Has got a drop in his eye," "Cut," "Has got his wet sheet aboard," "Cut in the Craw," OTHER CONCOMITANTS.

It scarcely need be said that this period was one of very low general morality, probably the lowest in the history of this country. The reports of all the eeclesiastical bodies of that day afford abundant evidence of this condition. Sabbath breaking and profanity A comparison of the year 1792 with 1810 will give | were alarmingly prevalent. French infidelity, and particularly the writings of Thomas Paine, had great were 2.579 distilleries in the United States. In 1810, influence at that time. And there was not only genthey numbered, 14,191, being an increase of nearly eral lukewarmness, but also much apostacy in the sixfold, while the population had increased less than churches. But there were some good and true men twofold. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1792, who had not yielded to the general current, and there had been foreign spirits imported, exports de- whose voice of lamentation and warning was heard, ducted, leaving the amount consumed, 4,567,160 gal- though faintly, by the public ear. Yet they had no lons; wines, 1,267,723 gallons; distilled in the United power to arouse the people. Some one, speaking of The population of the country at that time was great nightmare upon the breast of the nation." And 4,173,024; which would be an average of about two Rev. Dr. John Marsh has said: "There were horrid and one half gallons for every person, including sufferings, but every limb, was spell-bound. All moral power was broken. Men preferred their suf-I cannot present a more satisfactory or reliable ferings to any disturbance of their delusion." Still view of the quantity of alcoholic liquors used in 1810, the tide of evil rolled on, and deepened. The night became too palpable to be long denied that intemter had abundant facilities for making an intelligent society, producing a vast amount of crime, pauperism statement, as he had recently been Secretary of War, and wretchedness, increasing the number, frequency, ings as well as the bodies of men, blunting their moral sensibilities, and hardening their hearts. upon the use of ardent spirits as a beverage, public attention was aroused, and the incipient measures of

* Half Century Tribute, p. 5.

For Zion's Herald. THE NORTH.

BY C. HENRY ST. JOHN. 'Twas in the North that Freedom first Her starry flag unfurl'd,

That flash'd the light of liberty O'er half the groaning world. 'Twas in the North, Religion true In pilgrim bosoms burn'd,

That howling wilds of polar snow To smiling Edens turn'd. 'Twas to the North fair Science came And Art, the attic maid; And holy Truth, and Law supreme,

Their firm foundations laid. 'Twas in the North that Commerce grew. A wide and wondrous tree, Whose silver leaves are borne afar,

And whiten every sea. 'Tis in the North that Beauty beam To bless the brave and true .-The hero-legions linked beneath

The red, the white, the blue, The North! 'twas by her crystal streams Our infant footsteps strayed; The North! beneath her sacred elms

Our sainted dead are laid! Then by the North we'll ever stand, Though low'ring storm and tempest rave; Nor lives the son of such a land Who dares to be a slave.

PAPERS ON PRISON LIFE AMONG THE REBELS-MO. 2.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 28, 1864. A chaplain's work is peculiar, and much of it, if he would do the most good possible, must be of a pastoral character. Preaching as a general thing must be a brief and occasional work. Often a regiment is in such circumstances that a chance is afford ed for preaching to the regiment in a body, but in some arms of the service, the whole regiment is never together. My regiment being heavy artililery separated, the companies being in several forts sepa rated from each other, from one to many miles. The method I have adopted for serving the men is to preach to detachments when opportunity serves. To visit the regimental hospital daily, or when the state of the men seemed to demand my presence. To hold social service two or three times in the week in the hospital, others beside the sick coming in if they choose to do so. We were accustomed to have a religious service each afternoon at dress parade; but my chief work was to go weekly from tent to tent with the papers and tracts furnished by the Christian Commission, and distribute them to the nem could often say words for Jesus, and my soul was filled with exceeding comfort. The men received me most cordially, and I have found a tent or a picket post to be a sanctuary of God.

captured. The circumstances run thus: On the afternoon of the 4th of May I filled the saddle bags of my saddle with books and tracts, and strapped a good bundle on my horse besides, and strated for my length of time. It is always a good cause of mr arised by us, and to meet it. The corresponding Secretary reports the addresses, of which we had four; and the discussions that following that was so soon to be filled with the enemy. All was still, and not the murmur of danger was heard. I passed our pickets, finding them in good beer, and reached the fort about 4 o'clock, P. M. Captain Aigan, of the 5th Rhode Island, with Lieut. When we saw about half as much as for alcoholic drinks.

SPIRITUAL EDUCATION IN 1810.

captured. The circumstances run thus: On the afternoon of the 4th of May I filled the saddle bags of my saddle with books and tracts, and strapped a good bundle on my horse besides, and started for any length of time. It is always a good cause of war to an aristocracy of this claimed most attention, and awakened the most time, and claimed most attention, and awakened the most general interest. It was the first anniversary of this claimed most attention, and awakened the most general interest. It was the first anniversary of this concept, and cocupied the assurance that its death was only a question of the gun, or use the muskets for any length of time. It is always a good cause of war to a raise day use could get such conditions as we deemed beautiful the gun, or use the muskets for any length of time. The corresponding Secretary reports the addresses, on the one that came from the enemy returned. All was still, and not the murmur of danger was to meet it. The corresponding Secretary reports the addresses, on the discussions that followed were all calculated to awaken an interest and in quiet that was so soon to be filled with the enemy. All was still, and not the murmur of danger was to mere the first anniversary of this course, the first anniversary of this claimed most attention, and wakened the most t well. I went to each tent giving papers and words of good cheer and holy counsel; I knew not then it was my last visit for many months, and to many of

pent in a ride out to the bank of the Neuse River, to a plantation occupied by an old friend from Providence. Lieutenant Durfee was my companion, and it was well dark before we reached the picket. Giver the South, where the dentite saw Bethlehem's morn from the South, where the beautiful summer is born; ing the countersign, we passed on to the fort. I reained that night with Cant. Aigan, Lient, Durfee kindly compelling me to sleep in his bed while he mposed himself in a blanket on the floor.

Capt. Aigan was up when I awoke, which was occasioned by the exciting voice and tales of a negro woman near the tent. She said the rebs were near her house cutting out a barricade of trees that our forces had felled across a road leading back into the rebs country. This barricade was intended to keep the country. This barricade was intended to keep the country. This barricade was intended to keep the country and to impade and hinder.

To crush the last viper from Liberty about rebel country. This barricade was intended to keep back cavalry and artillery, and to impede and hinder the advance of infantry. The negroes lived about this region, and had been permitted to make turpentine in the pine forests. Not much credence was given to her story, as no force was just then expected, or if in the mist of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the property of the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the property of the property of the property of the morning she did see pered to the property of the p ons at work at the blockade, we supposed it might be the negroes who were trying to open theway to get their turpentine out. Capt. Aigan did not eat many oments when he arose from the table and went out o look around. At this time another negro came, onfirming the statement of the former. She said a entinel with a musket was posted near her house, and that many men were at work on the trees with axes. This crossing of "Brice's Creek" was through

swamp and rough road, and so bad a place to cross body of troops that but little fear of an advance om this direction was apprehended. When we were told of the advance we did not believe they would ome on this road; but to know the true state of the ase, Sergeant Keneday with a dozen men was sent on a reconnoissance to this place. On another road leading in the same direction into the back country, we had a picket nearly two miles from the fort. Capt. Algan mounted his horse and went out to visit this picket and see if it had been disturbed. He had proceeded but a short distance through the woods pefore he found himself just upon a number of the nemy, and wheeling his horse made the best use of is spurs and his wits in beating a retreat. The ebels shouted, "head off that man, head off that an," but as they wished to capture him they did not fire. The Captain made good time on his way to the fort. Sargeant Keneday and his party soon ame from their scout and reported the enemy coming n force. No one was hurt in the skirmish, but some of

did not come in till the action was over. day, but choosing not to go till I saw how things were going, my horse and the one connected with the work vere sent round to a rifle pit in the rear where they would be more safe than in any other position. The lrawbridge was removed, gate shut, and all took helter in the fort. The fort was a small irregular earthwork, with only one six pound brass gun beside he muskets of the men for its defense. The garrion numbered about fifty men. About forty-five were n the work. The preparations had not long been ompleted when the enemy made his appearance on he Railroad nearly a mile distant, between us and Newbern. They came down toward us rapidly and vithout fear, and in considerable force. As soon as they were in clear view, Capt. Aigan ordered a shell to be thrown, which struck close to a horse in the advance. Another and another were got into their midst before they could halt the column and recover from the confusion, for they were evidently not expecting shells just then. They deployed rapidly to the left and disappeared among the trees We continued to fire on them till they were out of sight. So accurate was our fire, that as we fired on

the colors one shell passed between the staff and the man's head who bore it. Sending out a man to reconnoitre, he soon returned and informed us they were dismounting. Presently we saw skirmishers cross the Railroad to the right, and not long after a brisk fire was opened upon us work; the sharpshooters from the trees were more mains to be seen. annoying than from any other position; the piece

kets by the gunslings. did find a spot where I could do a little,) I was more than ever impressed with the patriotism of the noble men who compose our army. Capt. Aigan was cool nd brave, and nobly did he perform his duty. Lieut. Durfee superintended the ammunition, and was contantly at his post. At half past two o'clock a white dag was seen coming down the Railroad; firing eased on both sides. Capt. Aigan went out to meet and asked what was wanted, if it was a mere show to enable him to get a better position. The reply that the surrender of the fort was demanded. Capt. Aigan replied that he could not surrender the fort. As he came back he saw what he suspected, that the Government will see that the question is properly firing ceased, some sixteen hundred men arose from time to come our citizens will be better prepared for those that had not good positions advanced and took are overtaken. The fact that these raiders appeared together and informed us of the result of the interview, and asked our opinion. We at once endorsed his position; we saw that the capture of the fort was

only a question of time, and the only question aside from the lack of water was the right of sacrificing

the men. From the advantage the enemy had se-

Chaplain 5th Reg't R. I. Heavy Artillery.

THE VOICE OF THE ARMY. them, my last visit on earth. The evening hours I Inscribed to "The Soldier's Friend," Hon. Reuben E.

From the North, where the lakes are like mirrors un rolled,
And the autumn woods frame them in purple and gold;
We come in the name of the nation and God,
To crush the last viper from Liberty's sod.

Thrice blest be the hero who gallantly strives
To shield what the patriots bought with their lives,
But cursed be the vultures that feast on the slain, Then croak that the mountain birds battled in vain; And woe to the leaders, and woe to their tools, When the land shall remember its traitors and fools.

When serpents are writhing in dust and disgrace, And the children of liberty reign in their place. Let their deeds be recounted with hate and disdain And their names only mentioned with Judas and Cain, Who would strike down the truth that a race may l

Who would strike down she shad knaves;
Or sell it in secret to robbers and knaves;
One raises his hand with a murderous rod,
At the brother whose works were accepted of God;
One stands on the grave of his holier days,
And kisses the master he basely betrays.

By the martyrs whose lives are the beacons of time,

VERMONT LETTER.

MR. EDITOR :- As you have more or less readers in Vermont, and more or less readers that are Vermonters living out of the State, a letter from this place at this time may not be unacceptable to you and those of your readers to whom I have referred.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE the men on picket were driven into the woods, and is now in session here. What is called "Election Day," up here in Vermont, on which the Legislature On his arrival at the fort Capt. Aigan gave orders meets, occurred Thursday, the 13th inst., and it was one of the most rainy days of the season. Very few nside the work, and all preparations made for de- people were in town, as compared with ordinary days fense. My horse had been saddled early in the morn- of this kind. What were here of peddlars and out ing as I intended to go to Newbern in the cool of the of door loafers had a nice muddy time of it. The Legislature organized with very little delay, the voting for officers being all on one side. Hon. Paul Dillingham, the Lieut. Governor for the third year, presides over the Senate, and Rev. P. H. White, of Coventry, is chaplain of the same. On the first ballot in the House, Hon. A. B. Gardner, of Bennington, was re-elected Speaker, he having served last year in the same capacity with great efficiency and acceptance. John H. Flagg, of Wilmington, serves the House as Clerk, and Rev. A. L. Cooper, of Montpelier,

as Chaplain. Business has proceeded thus far with the dispatch usual for such bodies. The Governor's Message is a long and able document, and furnishes a large amount of work for the Legislature during a session of five or six weeks.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE s claiming the largest attention of the Legislature, at present. Last year a law was enacted enabling the three colleges of Vermont, the Middlebury, the Vermont University at Burlington, and the Norwich University at Norwich, to unite in one institution, and administer, in connection with their other de partments, the Land Scrip Agricultural College Fund, according to the provisions of the law of Congress granting this fund. Only one, the Vermont University, has accepted the provisions of the act of the Legislature; so that the union of the colleges, so earnestly sought for one year ago, is now considered from an old house and the adjacent woods. We at out of the question. It is true that the time allowed once returned the fire with the piece and the mus- for these colleges to accept the provisions of this act kets. Gradually the line of fire was extended till we has not yet expired, but so far as the union is conwere entirely surrounded. For six and a half hours cerned it is all the same as if it had, for there is no the firing was rapid and continuous. The enemy disposition on the part of the other colleges to adopt came within a few rods under cover of an old rifle pit. | the measure. As it now stands the Vermont Univer-Before long my horse was struck and fell. Solid shot, sity is likely to receive the entire benefit of the land shell and canister were thrown first in one direction and scrip fund. But this will neither satisfy the colleges then in another, and as our cannon was a field piece that decline to adopt the measure, nor the people at and mounted on an elevated platform, it commanded the approach in every direction. In using it the last year and make the Agricultural College an indemen were ordered to keep well down to escape the pendent institution, a State measure, free from sectarebel fire. The muskets also did their part of the rian control. Whether or not this will be done, re-

THE ST. ALBANS RAID. became so hot that it was almost impossible to work though comparatively a small affair, created a good it; the water began to give out, and the cartridges deal of excitement among our quiet Vermont homes, began to take fire when put in the mouth of the Heretofore the seat of war has been hundreds of piece, throwing the gunners against the wall of the fort. For more than an hour before the action at our own firesides. It indicates how the traitorous ceased, the men were compelled to handle their mus- foe may invade our peaceful communities, sack and burn our villages, and murder our citizens in their own homes. Vermont will now awake to her danger do anything I could, (and thank my good fortune I and prepare for the worst. The militia Bill, so long talked of, and so long delayed by the Legislature, will doubtless become a law the present session, and our citizens will be armed and drilled for any emer-

At first the Governor General of Canada gave the Governor of Vermont very positive assurances that the raiders should be delivered up, upon a requisition being made for them; but as the case progresses it does not seem so clear that he will do so. examination and delay it is now reported that they are to have their trial at St. Johns, where they are at He was then informed that it would be reduced, as present confined. The result may be that these men complete preparations were at hand for the purpose; will be released to again invade our borders and rob but if we would surrender they would not bring their and murder our citizens. As it was with the Chesaartillery across Brice's Creek and the swamp. The peake men, so the raiders and their friends expect it reply was that he should not surrender, and saluting will be with them. As it is really a national question, ch other they turned each to join his command. and has awakened a national interest, the General enemy had taken advantage of the truce. As soon as settled. Meanwhile, let these raiders know that in their sheltered positions and came out into sight, and them, and they may not cross the line before they them. Capt. Aigan called Lieut. Durfee and myself in citizens' clothes, is supposed to invalidate the claim

During the second week of the session we had sevlack of water was the right of sacrificing eral anniversaries of State societies, religious and

the Massachusetts Society, in session at the same time, and sent a warm, hearty response in return. The Vermont Historical Society held its anniver-

sary on the 18th inst., and the Bible Society on the vening of the 19th inst. The anniversary sermon pefore the Bible Society was delivered by Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., of Boston, the substance of which he had before delivered to a Vermont audince, in the form of an address before one of the iterary societies of Vermont University. The Colonization Society held its anniversary on

Thursday evening, the 20th inst. But it so happened that Geo. Thompson, of England, spoke to a crowded hall, at the State House, on the same evening, and it came to pass that little more than a baker's dozen attended the colonization meeting. Mr. Thompson gave us a thrilling address in behalf

of humanity, the Union, and Abraham Lincoln; and it found a ready acceptance in the hearts of his audience, made up of the members of the Legislature and the citizens of the place. He will always be welcome in Vermont, and must do the best of service for the cause of freedom wherever and whenever he A. L. C.

Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 28.

THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES. BY REV. A. D. MAYO.

There are three classes of persons in the loyal States of this Union who proclaim the present civil war unnecessary, and clamor for peace at any price: first, a multitude of people, so ignorant of the history of the country that they do not know what the conflict is about; secondly, a smaller class of better-informed citizens, who have no moral comprehension of the inevitable opposition of democracy and aristocracy, free society and slave society, and who believe sincerely that a permanent compromise or believe sincerely that a permanent compromise or trade can be negotiated between these opposing forces in human affairs; thirdly, a clique of dema-gogues, who are trying to use these two classes of ople to paralyze the Government, and force it into people to paratyze the Government and recon-tended to the rebels on such terms as they choose to dictate: their separation from the United States, or recall to their old power in a restored and recon-

structed Union.

It will be my purpose, in this article, to show the complete fallacy of this notion, by presenting the facts concerning the progress of the different portions of our country in the American idea of liberty durants. or our country in the American loca of theerty during the year preceding this war. The census of
1860, if honestly studied, must convince any unprejudiced m in, at home or abload that the Slave Power
deliberately brought this war upon the United States,
to save itself from destruction by the irresistible and powerful growth of free society in the Union. This war had the same origin and necessity of every great onflict between the people and the aristocracy since

the world began.

Every war of this kind in history has been the result of the advancement of the people in liberty. Now the people have inaugurated the conflict against aristocracy, either in the interest of self-government. upon their suffrage. Now the aristocracy has risen upon the people, who were becoming too strong and free, to conquer and govern them through republican or monarchical forms of society. There has always been an irrepressible conflict between aristocracy and democracy; in times of peace carried on by all the agencies of popular advancement; but in every uation finally bursting into civil war. And every such war, however slow its progress, or uncertain its immediate consequence, has finally left the mass of the people nearer liberty than it found them.

the people; and the oriental empires the cause of e few. These little States grew so rapidly that the the few. These little States grew so rapidly that the despots of Asia became alarmed, and organized gigantic expeditions to destroy them. At Marathon and Salamis, the people's cause met and drove back the mighty invasion; and two hundred years later, under the lead of Alexander, dissolved every Asiatic empire, from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, to its original elements.

ts original elements.

Julias Cæsar destroyed the power of the old Roman aristocracy in the interest of the people of the Roman empire. Under the name of "The Republic," that patrician class had oppressed the people of

lic," that patrician class had oppressed the people of Rome and her provinces for years as never was people oppressed before. After fifty years of civil war, Julius and Augustus Cæsar organized the masses of this world-wide empire, and established a government under which the aristocracy was fearfully worried, but which administered such justice to the world as had never before been possible.

The religious wars of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which involved the whole of Europe for eighty years, were begun by the civil and religious aristocracy of Europe to crush the progress of religious and civil liberty among the people. These wars continued until religious freedom was established in Germany, Holland, and Great Britain, and those seeds of political liberty sown that afterward

those seeds of political liberty sown that afterward sprang up in the American republic.

The English civil wars of the seventeenth century were begun by the king and great nobles to suppress the rising power of the commons, and continued till constitutional liberty was practically secured to all the subjects of the British empire.

The French Revolution was the revolt of the people of France against one of the most cruel and tyrannical aristocracies that ever reigned; and continued to the continued of the continued

rannical aristocracies that ever reighed, and continued, with brief interruptions, till the people of both France and Italy had vindicated the right to choose

France and Italy had vindicated the right to choose their emperors by popular suffrage.

During the half century between the years 1775 and 1825, every people in North America had thrown off the power of a foreign aristocracy by war, and established a republican form of government, except the Canadas, which secured the same practical results by more peaceful methods.

The historian perceives that each of these great wars was an inevitable condition of liberty for the people, and has exalted their condition. In all these struggles there were the same kinds of opponents to the war: the ignorant, who knew nothing about it; the morally indifferent, who could not see why freemen and tyrants could not agree to live together in the morally indifferent, who could not see why free-men and tyrants could not agree to live together in amity; and the demagogues, who were willing to ruin the country to exalt themselves. But we now understand that only through these red gates of war could the peoples of the world have marched up to their present enjoyment of liberty; that each flam-ing portal is a triumphal arch, on which is inscribed some great conquest for mankind.

The present civil war in the United States is the last frantic attempt of this dying feudal aristocracy

ast frantic attempt of this dying feudal aristocracy to save itself from inevitable dissolution. The elec-tion of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, to save itself from inevitable dissolution. The election of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United State, was the announcement to the world that the people of the United States had finally and decisively conquered the feudal aristocracy of the republic after a civil contest of eighty years. With no weapons but those placed in their hands by the Constitution of the United States, the freemen of the republic had practically put this great slave aristocracy under their feet forever. That portion of the Union which was controlled by the will of the whole people had become so decidedly superior in every attribute of power and civilization, that the slave aristocracy that has lived, it drew the sword on the people, either to subdue the whole country, or carry off a portion of it, to be governed in the interests of an oligarchy.

This great people was not plunged into civil warby unfriendly talking, or by the unfriendly legislation of the Northern people, or by the accidental election of Abraham Lincoln as President. Nations do not go to war for bard words or trilling acts of unfriendliness or accidental political changes; although these may be the ostensible causes of war—the sparks that finally explode the magazine. There was a real cause for this rebellion—the peaceful, constitutional triumph of the people over the aristocracy of the republiced, after a struggle of eighty years. If ever a great oligarchy had good reason to fight, it was the Slave Power in 1860. It found itself defeated and con—

of men were so well acquainted as Mr. Jefferson Davis and his associates in rebellion.

There has always been a conflict in our country between this old slave aristocracy and the people. The first great victory of the people was in the war of the Revolution. That war was inaugurated and forced upon the country by the masses of the people of the New England and Middle States. The aris-tocracy of the South, with their associates in the North, resisted the movement to separate the people from the crown of Great Britain, till resistance was impossible, and then came in, to some extent, to lead the movement and appropriate the rewards of suc-cess. But the free people of the North brought on and sastained the war. Massachusetts was then the fourth province in population; but she sent eight thousand more soldiers to the field during those bloody eight years than all the Southern States uni-

thousand more soldiers to the held during those bloody eight years than all the Southern States united. Virginia was then the empire State of the Union, and Rhode Island the least; but great, aristocratic Virginia furnished only seven hundred more soldiers than little democratic Rhode Island. New England furnished more than half the troops raised during the Revolution; and the great centres of aristocracy in the Middle and Southern States were the stronghold of Totorracy in the Middle and Southern States were the stronghold of Toryism during the war. Indeed, a glance at the map of the Eastern and Middle States reveals the fact that the headquarters of the "peace party" in the Revolutionary and the present war are in precisely the same localities. The "Copperhead" districts of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, are the old Tory districts of the Revolution. The Tories of that day, with the mass of the Southern aristocracy, tried to "stop the war" which was to lay the foundations of the freedom of all men. The

Tories of to-day are engaged in the same infamous enterprise, and their fate will be the same.

Had the Slave Power been united in 1776, we should never have gained our independence. But it was divided. Every State was nominally a slave State; but slaveholders are divided into two classes. The first was led by Washington Jefferson Madison. The first was led by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and other illustrious aristocrats, North and South; and, like the Liberal lords of Great Britain, threw their influence on the side of the people. This party, very strong in Virginia, very weak in the Carolinas, dragged the South through the war by the hair of its head, and compelled it to come into the Union. It also resolved to abolish the Slave Power, and succeeded in consecrating the whole Northwestern territory to freedom as early as 1790. The opposition party had its headquarters at Charleston, was treasonable or lukewarm during the war, and refused to come into the Union without guarantees for slavery.

—Continental Monthly.

[To be continued.]

For Zion's Herald. OOTOBER.

BY. REV. A. B. RUSSELL. All hail October! launched upon the year, Midway twixt nature's glory and her gloom; In thy right hand are vernal blossoms held. And in thy left thou holdest withered leaves. The ripened grain is gathered from the field, And garnered up in store for winter's use: The fruit and vintage from each vine and bough Is snugly sheltered in the harvest home. Graze nearer to the corn-crib and the fold. Taught by their native instinct the approach Of blighting frosts, bleak winds and howling storn The infant wail of winter on the hills. Its sullen cry reaches to the vales; The falling leaves go slanting to the ground, And trees in undress bare their naked arms. The winged clouds, which fly before the wind Like cavalcades in haste to join the fray, Are floating on in mid air o'er the hills In dark array, to mingle in the gloom. The feathered tribes which twittered near the door And sang their carol 'mong the maple groves, Have flown as if affrighted to the South. With nimble feet the squirrel trips along, And lugs his store far up the hollow tree, Then sits and chatters on some slender bough, Brim full of life, and eats his humble meal. The busy bee that sips the honeved dew From clover blossoms blushing in the morn, Drank its full nectar, and went buzzing home, To lay its gathered sweetness up in store. Depart in peace, thou month of golden sheaves Emblem at once of riches and decay;

Thou month of garnered wealth, in peace depart, THE ANSWERING OF PRAVER

Suggestive too of wisdom and of power;

As to the manner in which God may answer our orayers, that depends upon his own wisdom and love. He may refuse what we ask, because we ask in igno-If a child asks a serpent thinking it to be a

fish, the father will in mercy refuse his request—saying, "Ye know not what ye ask."

And God may hear our prayer by granting us something very different from what we desired, yet something much better. The Apostle Paul prayed the Lord thrice that he would remove the thorn in his Lord thrice that he would remove the thorn in his flesh, and that the messenger of Satan which buffeted him, might depart from him. His prayer was answered; not, however, by the removal of the thorn, but by the assurance of strength to bear it, and to be perfected by it. "He said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness."

ficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness."

And God may not hear our prayer for a long time, but yet hear it at the best time for us. Therefore "men ought always to pray and not faint," for God will hear his own elect who cry to him day and night, "though he bear long with them." Nay, the answer to some prayers may be deferred until after the death of the petitioner, who in heaven only will learn how he was heard and answered. Thus the prayers offered up by Jesus while on earth, are being answered in every age of the world. Many a child receives blessings in answer to prayers offered up by dying parents long years ago. But it is impossible for us to specify the many ways of the Lord as the Hearer of Prayer. Let us, however, be assured, that there are no facts more certain in the history of men of prayer, nor to themselves more familiar, than that their prayers are answered; and that, whether or not we can recog-

of his peace.

Be not therefore, careful or over-anxious about snything, as it your neaventy Father did not know you, nor care for you; "but in everything, by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus!"—Norman Macleod.

sively contemplates the scenes that are brought before it, and which, being chiefly addressed to the passions and emotions, naturally please without the necessity of effort or preparation. 'Of late years a class of books has arisen, the sole object of which is to stir the feelings, not by ingenious plots; not by touching the finer chords of the heart, and skillfully unfolding the finer chords of the heart, and skillfully unfolding the springs of action; not by arousing our sympathies for unadulterated, unsophisticated goodness, truth, and beauty, for that would assimilate them to the immortal productions of Shakspeare and Scott; but by coarse exaggerations of every sentiment, by investing every scene in glaring colors, and, in short, by every possible form of unnatural excitement. In all this there is little or no addition to one's stock of knowledge, no element of mental strength is evolved, and no one is element of mental strength is evolved, and no one is better prepared by it for encountering the stern real-ities of life. The sickly sentimentality which craves ities of life. The sickly sentimentality which craves this kind of stimulus, is as different form the sensibility of a well-ordered mind as the crimson flush of disease from the ruddy glow of high health. A mind that seeks its nutriment from books of this description is closed against the genial influences that flow from real joy and sorrow, and from all the beauty and heroism of common life. A refined selfishness is apt to prevail over every better feeling, and when the evil day comes, the higher sentiments which bind us to our fellow-men by all the ties of benevolence, and justice, and veneration, furnish no support nor consola-

"The specific doctrine that I would inculcate is, that the excessive indulgence in novel reading, which is a characteristic of our times, is chargeable with many of the irregularities that prevail am degree unknown at any former period."

THE DISTANCE OF THE FIXED STARS.

In 1837 Prof. Bessel, of Germany, commenced a series of astronomical measures for getting the exact distance of the fixed stars, a thing that had never been done. The instrument which he used in connection with a powerful telescope, in his experiments, was called the great Konigsburg heliometer. After three years hard labor, he was so fortunate as to obtain a constant of the contract of the co three years hard labor, he was so fortunate as to obtain a parallax, but so minute that he could hardly trust his reputation upon it. But after repeated trials and working out the result, he was fully satisfied that he could give the true distance to 61 Cygni. But who can comprehend this immense space? We can only convey an idea to the mind of this distance by the fact that light, which travels 12,000,000 of miles in a minute requires not less than ten years to reach in a minute, requires not less than ten years to reach us. Just let any one try to take in the idea. One hour would give 720,000,000 of miles; one year, then

hour would give 720,000,000 of miles; one year, then —8,760 hours—this gives 6,307,200,000,000, and this multiplied by ten, gives 63,072,000,000,000. This, according to Bessel, is the distance of the nearest fixed star to the sun. All astronomers confirm the correctness of Prof. Bessel's calculations.

But this distance, great as it is, is nothing to be compared to the distance of the Milky Way. Sir William Herschell says that the stars, or suns, that compose the Milky Way, are so very remote, that it requires light going at the rate of 12,000,000 of miles in a minute, 120,000 years to reach the earth. He says there are stars, or rather nebulæ, five hundred times more remote. Now make your calculation; 120,000 years reduced to minutes, and then multiply that sum by 12,000,000, and the product by 500. What out years reduced to minutes, and then multiply that sum by 12,000,000, and the product by 500. What an overwhelming idea! The mind sinks under such a thought; we can not realize it; it is too vast even for comprehension.—M. W. Jacobus' Notes on Genesis.

IMPATIENCE OF GOD'S WAYS How often does it happen that even the best of Christians become impatient of what they deem the slow workings of God's providences. If their prayers are not answered at once, how frequently is it the case that they are ready to yield the point and count God's promises not sure. This trait of human nature was recently strongly illustrated by a child. A few weeks since, while the steamer Ontonagon

was on her passage down the lakes with nearly one bundred and fifty passengers on board, one of those people who go down into the sea in ships. While off Beaver Island, in Lake Michigan, the walking-beam beaver island, in Lake michigan, the walking-beam broke, and the huge mass of iron came crushing down through the timbers, making a large hole in the bot-tom, and the water rushed in with fearful rapidity. Of course, the change being so sudden from apparent

of course, the change being so andden from apparent safety to imminent danger there was excitement and confusion on board, when the captain announced that the ship would go down in ten minutes. She was headed for the island, and when five miles out she began to surge and sink, when, lo, as Providence would have it, she struck upon a bar just as the water approached the main deck.

Before this, however, the boats had been lowered, one filled and sank immediately. Another was laden to its gunwales, principally with women and children. From some defect in the rowing apparatus, instead of making towards the island, she drifted rapidly to sea. Among those on board was a little girl of some five or six summers, nestling closely to her mother's bosom. As the wind was blowing them off the shore, and all expected to perish, she looked up into her mother's face and said, "Mamma, I won't love God any more. I have prayed to him ever so much to save us, and he hasn't done it, and I am not going to love him any more."

more."

A short time afterwards some fishermen put out from the island in a small sloop. They approached the boat, cast her a line and soon had her in tow, headed for the island. The little girl was soon aware headed for the island. In little girl was soon aware of the change in their circumstances, and that safety had come to them in the midst of danger. She looked up again and said, "Mamma, I will love God more. He has saved us, hasn't he, mamma?" O, ye impatient, wait the coming of God's providences in his own good time, nor count him slack to fulfil his promises, as men reckon slackness. Remem

His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps in the sea,
And rides upon the storm." Christian Times.

NEED OF BIBLE KNOWLEDGE. There is a vast amount of faithful preaching lost ecause the hearers have not read their Bibles. The because the hearers have not read their Bibles. The preacher cannot stop to explain every point as he goes along, but must take for granted that, many things are already understood by his hearers. He makes many passing allusions to Bible facts and incidents which he supposes the people to be familiar with, and often founds his most pressing and urgent appeals upon these. But because the people have neglected their Bibles he has taken too much for granted, and the great bulk of the sermon is lost. A hearer well instructed in the Scriptures is able to understand preaching, and soon becomes interested in it. As it is through the truths of the word that the Divine Spirit operates upon the sinner's conscience, such perso through the truths of the word that the Divine Spirit operates upon the sinser's conscience, such persons are most likely to be saved. A man may have an acquaintance with the word of God, and yet not be saved, but he cannot be saved unless he has first some knowledge of its holy truths. When the mind is filled with Scripture knowledge there is something to which we can appeal; there is a foundation to work that is very encouraging to the Christian labor.

Cross itself—in its stupendous meaning—is one eternal, unchangeable promise, exceeding great and precious. But to have it you must go for it. And your going there in penitence and faith is your part toward the securing and enjoying God's great conditional promise.—Evangelist.

When you lie down at night, compose your spirits as if you were not to wake till the heavens be no more. And when you wake in the morning, consider the new day as your last, and act accordingly. Surely that night cometh of which you shall never see the morning, or that day of which you shall never see the night; but which of your mornings and nights you know not. Let the mantle of worldly enjoyment hang loose about you, that it may be safely dropped when death comes to carry you into another world. When the fruit is ripe, it falls off the tree easily. So when a Christian's heart is truly weaned from the world, he is prepared for death. A heart disengaged from the world is a heavenly one, and then we are ready for heaven when our heart is there before us.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT. FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

PIETY AND PATHIOTISM.—A brother writes as follows:

"I have promised the Lord the tenth of what I cam
while in the army; though poor, I feel a deep interest in
the mission cause, and I feel that as the good Lord has
prospered me and has preserved me thus far during two
years' service in my country's cause, and as I have a trade
that I can earn some while not on duty, I have felt is would

A FAITHFUL EXECUTRIX -We have before us a lette showing that a bequest was made to our society, but not having been made a sufficient time prior to the death of the testator, it was void in law. The widow, however, knowing the intention of her husband, carried out his will to the letter, and the Missionary Society got, unasked, the ground intended of the carried out his will to the letter, and the Missionary Society got, unasked, the

Annual Election.—The annual election for a Board ANNUAL ELECTION.—1 he annual election for a Boar of Managers for the Missionary Society of the Methodis Episcopal Church will be held at the Mission Rooms, 19: Mulberry Street, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 21, 1864, a 4 o'clock.

D. Terry, Rec. Sec.

INDIA.—Rev. D. W. Thomas, the superintendent of one of the orphanages in India, writes:

"We think that our dear orphans are improving rapidly this year, and we are loving them more and more every day. Ten of our eldest girls have recently married. Our this year, and we are loving them more and more every day. Ten of our eldest girls have recently married. Our school at this season of the year commences at six o'clock in the morning and closes at ten; after this they take their breakfast, have about two hours of rest and amusement, and then all, with the exception of the very smallest, spend about four hours in needle-work, sewing, knitting, and crocheting, etc. It is very encouraging, indeed, to see how remarkably fast they have improved in their manual labors as well as in their books. They make and re pair nearly all their own clothes, and they knit and crochet so nicely, that Mrs. Thomas has already sold several rupees' worth of their work. We have recently received one very interesting addition to the number of our girls. Who do you think she is? Well, I will tell you. She is a sweet little black baby, about fifteen days old! Where do you think she came from? I will also tell you that. She was dug out of the ground. How can that be? I will now tell you all about it. A few days since a police magistrate of a city about thirty miles from our home wrote me the following lines: 'My dear Mr. Thomas, a child about fifteen days old has just been found in the field with its body covered with dirt, the little thing in struggling having got its head above the earth. I can find no information as to its parents. Will you take it into your orphanage and try to rear it? If you will be willing to undertake the task please let me know at once, and I will send it to you.' Of course I replied, 'We will try; send the dear little one to us at once.' She came, and we have mamed her Frauces Corruel!; and now I wish you to kindly send it to you. Of course I replied, We will try; sent the dear little one to us at once. She came, and we have named her Frances Corryell; and now I wish you to kindly tell that good sister who sent this name, that the baby is smart and handsome, and is doing finely. She gets all the goat's milk that she can drink, and is coming up unde the blessed influence of the gospel, and, without doubt, to be a blessing to the awfully wretched women of India be a blessing to the awnuly wretched women of India, many of whom are this day guilty of infanticide, throwing their own offspring into the rivers; carrying them into the woods, and leaving them to be destroyed by the tiger, or burying them, to be dug up and eaten by the jackal and wolf. May God bless our dear Christian friends who are so liberally devoting their money to enable us to edu-

REPORT OF LYNN DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Oct. 26.—This day which was one of the finest of the season, the Convention assembled at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Melrose, and was called to order at 10 1-2 o'clock, by Rev. A. D. Sargeant, Presiding Elder.
Hon. T. P. Richardson, of Lynn, was chosen President, with several Vice Presidents. S. D. Poole, of Lynn, Secretary. The President assumed the chair with some appropriate remarks. After singing devotional exercises were conducted by J. S. Day, of Lynn, and Rev. J. A. Ames. of Newburyport.

were conducted by J. S. Day, of Lynn, and Rev. J. A.
Ames, of Newburyport.

On calling the roll by churches it was found that of
more than forty on the district, all were represented except seven. Voted, That all persons present from
churches on the district be considered members of the
Convention. The first regular business was an Address
by Rev. A. D. Sargeant, on the Past and Present Aspects
of the Sunday School Cause on Lynn District, which was
by vote requested for publication in Zion's Herald.

The next address was by Rev. J. H. Twombly, of
Lynn, upon the Excellences and Defects in Sabbath
Schools, and the needed improvements. The advantages
were stated. It makes its mark upon the young and impressible mind; it supplies the place of family instruction; it inculcates notions of republican equality and
mutual respect; it renders many families accessible to the
church which would otherwise be neglected; it popularizes the study of the Bible; it opens to the scholars a
wide field of usefulness, and directs their energies into
profitable channels.

The defects were a want of a proper understanding of The defects were a want of a proper understanding of words used in toaching, and the injudicious use of question books too advanced for the capacity of the scholars. A want of definite instruction. The Sabbath School should aim at a systematic development of character, to make a man or woman. Some means of improvement were suggested, such as a thorough canvassing of the parish, and bringing out all, old and young. More effort should be made to bring the children under the preaching of the gospel. Direct appeals should be made to the heart and conscience in regard to the necessity of conversion.

Rev. Wm. H. Hatch, of East Cambridge, spoke of the influence of energetic and interested preachers in stimu-

lating activity and interest in the Sabbath School, and the consequent decline upon their removal, which should be obviated by placing the responsibility and management of the Sunday School in the hands of the lay members of the church, who are permanent.

Rev. B. W. Gorham, spoke of the importance of well considered arrangements for the accommodation of the Sabbath School, and particularly urged its substitution for the afternoon sermon. He would have a rousing prayer meeting in the middle of the week, and not save all the religious effort for Sunday.

In the afternoon, Rev. S. F. Upham, of Lowell, read an Essay on the Preparation on the part of Teachers

an Essay on the Preparation on the part of Teachers necessary for their Work, the valuable suggestions of lecessary for their Work, the valent attention. It was which were listened to with evident attention. It was also requested for publication. Rev. G. W. Mansfield, of Chelsea, remarked upon the

subject of the Essay, that the power of communicating religious instruction was of the first importance. The efficiency of Sabbath School can be greatly increased by bringing the teachers themselves under instruction and

The debate was opened by Rev. S. Kelley, of Lynn, who said that in his opinion the supply must come from the Sabbath School, and the church members should be got into the Sabbath Schools and trained for the purpose of teaching, and hold themselves in readiness when wanted. In exceptional cases only, should unconverted persons be made use of.

Rev. L. R. S. Brewster, of Newburyport, thought the

Sabbath School failed to receive its proper share of at-tention because the Sunday services are already too nu-merous and arduous, especially in places where the con-gregation is scattered. Some are hindered by the thought that the Sunday School work is drudgery; this idea should be combatted and banished, for the reward is ample and the instruction mutual, even in condu

of small children.

The President next occupied the floor, and spoke of the advantage of the Sunday morning class, and its efficiency in qualifying teachers. He thought the great object of teaching should be to convert the children to Christ.

[Several others addressed the Convention, whose remarks

[Several others addressed the Convention, whose remarks we are obliged to omit. Ed.]

Rev. D. Richards, of Saugus, read an Essay on Infant Schools and their Management. It was listened to with deep interest, and solicited for publication.

Rev. L. T. Townsend, from whom an Essay was expected, was unavoidably absent. The session was closed by singing and the Benediction.

Is the evening session, Mr. Isaac Emerson, of Melrose, presided. After the opening exercises, Rev. L. Crowell, of Salem, addressed the Convention upon the Best Means of bringing the Children to Christ. He spoke of the influence of the family, of pastoral labor, the efforts of Sabbath School teachers whom he considered as subpastors, and personal effort imbued with the love of souls,—all of which was beautifully illustrated and enforced by the recital of personal recollections.

Rev. D. Thayer, of Cambridge, addressed the Convention upon the subject of training the children to prize

vention upon the subject of training the children to prize and sustain the doctrines of our church. He said we should do for our children what the heathen do for theirs: should do for our children what the heathen do for theirs; impress upon their young minds and hearts the religious idea. Erroneous notions have prevailed as to what constitutes Christian character. Formerly the correct creed was the test; then the correct life without reference to the creed; then eame Methodism with its feeling, and the emotional principle had undue prominence. The development of Christian character is intimately connected with Truth. Doctrine means truth as taught in the Bible. The judgment must be affected, and thus the heart be moved. He mentioned as a doctrine which should be made specific, the essential freedom of the human will

saved.

The Convention on the whole was most successful The Convention on the whole was most successful. The addresses and essays were well considered and suggestive, the debates and practical, and this with the large number in attendance, the dignified courtesy of the presiding officers, the genial spirit which prevailed, the delightful weather, and the generous hospitality of the citizens, contributed to make this one of the most profitable and enjoyable of similar occasions. If the Secretary has carned the right to make a single remark, it shall be that these when a sativity engaged in carrying on the Sah earned the right to make a single remark, it shall be that those who are actively engaged in carrying on the Sabbath School, those who grapple with its difficulties from week to week, and bear its heavy responsibilities and burdens, are entitled to a prominent place on the programme, and a generous share of the time allotted to the Sabbath School Convention. Fower essays and addresses and more direct personal conference of superintendents and teachers would render these gatherings more attractive and profitable by making common to all the successful devices and expedients of each by strengthening the and profitable by making common to all the suc-devices and expedients of each; by strengthenin hands and encouraging the hearts of the laborers cause, and by promoting acquaintance, correspon and Christian sympathy.

S. D. POOLE, S.

promoting acquaintance, correspondent AN APPEAL

At the last annual session of the Local Preachers' National Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in the city of Troy, N. Y., on the 12th day of September, 1864, a scries of resolutions were passed "Recom neading to such of our local preachers as possessed the adequate means of support the duty of volunteering to assist in the work of re-establishing the scattered congregations and membership of our people in Virginia, and such other localities as are now in the greatest spiritual destinution, through the desolating influences of war, by forming classes, instituting prayer meetings, and gathering up the children into Sunday Schools. Also urging

upon such local preachers as possess the ability to render fluancial assistance, rather than personal labor, the duty of making such liberal contributions that many of our brethren of the local ranks, who are unable to give their time, or support themselves in the field, may be aided by others in entering upon this great work. And, consequently, the president of the National Association was empowered to issue certificates of authority to every acceptable local preacher who is qualified for this work and in good standing, and who may offer himself for the labor of this mission field."

Now, we believed he besthern in the local ministry. I make

of this mission field."

Now, my beloved brethren in the local ministry, I make this appeal to you, in the ever blessed name of Him who has anointed you to preach his gospel, to come forward in person, or by your means, to accomplish the triumph of this projected enterprise. "Ye are God's workmen;" as such I invite you to help to build up "the waste places of our Zion" that lie within that part of the territory of the Union lately within the sway of the Southern reballion, but over which the old flag is once more waving.

You have read of the plantation where thorn and thiste and weed have taken the place of the golden wheat You have read of the plantation where thorn and thistle and weed have taken the place of the golden wheat and the abundant harvest; of the homestead, whose only memorial is that of the blackened beam and foundation stone; of the town, with closed doors and grass grown streets; of a land upon whose material resources is the deep-cut stamp of roin. But what are these compared to the loneliness of widowhood and the friendlessness of orphanage; to the poverty that hears no gospel, to the sorphanage; to the poverty that hears no gospel, to the sorphanage; to the poverty that hears no gospel, to the dying couch unvisited by Christian ministries.

These sufferers are our kinsmen according to the flesh; once they rejoiced with us in the adoption, and the glory, and the covenants, and the giving of the law, and the service of God, and the promises, and the memory of thathers. And still the same Christ is over all, God blessed for evermore.

ness and domestic misery and spiritual destitution, and make no effort to relieve? Can you hear of churches without classes and prayer meetings, congregations with out preachers, and children without religious instruction and then feel no heaviness of spirit, no sorrow within you

heart?
Our traveling and local ministry by hundreds, and our laymen by hundreds of thousands, have left their homes laymen by hundreds of thousands, have left their homes to maintain one government and one flag throughout this region. Many a grave binds these Southern hills and valleys to the Methodism of the North. Our friends have fallen, but the land is won. Shall it be lost to Christ? By the memories of the heroic dead, by the love of a common church, by the faith of the one Redeemer, let us give something and dare something and sacrifice something to plant again the cross of Christ upon that soil over which the stars of our national banner now gleam in triumph. In England and America the Methodist Church has been the pioneer of the militant hoat. May Lack has local preachers were the pioneers in this pioneer church.

Can it be possible that that day is gone forever? Our National Association believes not, and in the strength of that faith it is now endeavoring to raise men and money.

Brethren in the church, and friends of the local ministry, with you, as well as with the local preachers themselves rest the answer to this appeal.

lives, rests the answer to this appeal.

May God inspire the hearts of our wealthy members t

May God inspire the hearts of our wealthy members to contribute their means, and our local brethren to offer their personal services in the spirit of that gospel which teaches the doctrine of sacrifice for the good of others I JAMES RIDDLE, President.

Wilmington P. O., Del.
Contributions in aid of the above may be sent to Revs. Isaac P. Cook, Baltimore, Md, Thomas T. Tasker, Philadelphia, Pa., Charles C. Leigh, New York, Josiah Brackett, Boston, Mass., and James Riddle, Wilmington, Del.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

My assignment here was in the 1st Division of the 3d Corps Base Hospital, with some miscellaneous work in out-stations. I have found the work exceedingly interest out-stations. I have found the work exceedingly interesting, in almost every respect. To one accustomed to the indifference prevalent at home, it is most delightful to see how easy of access these sick soldiers usually are. They talk very freely with me. They confess their need of religion, their deep desire for it, and some of them their determination to seek it. Even the most indifferent hear as kindly, and never in any instance have I been rudely repulsed. Some who are not professors of religion tell me, with tearful eyes, that they are leading lives of prayer and are trying to make their way to heaven. These soldiers, I am convinced, feel deeply in their hearts that the delegates of the Christian Commission are their friends, and I verily believe that no other agency of public good ever called forth a tenth part so many blessings from appreciating beneficiaries as this calls forth from our brave and generous soldiers.

initing beneficiaries as this calls forth from our brave an generous soldiers.

My convictions of the excellency of the Commissic My convictions of the excellency of the Commission were very great before leaving home; they are now manifold greater. There are imperfections, of course, in the machinery and in the agents, as is to be expected in any such organization; but it is evidently accomplishing more than all that its most sanguine friends could have anticipated. I think the present plan of delegates for the brief period of a few weeks is most admirable. It keeps up a secretarial communication between the homes of our loved perpetual communication between the homes of our love and our brave defenders, and the good accomplished

osolutely incalculable.

I do not wish to depreciate the efforts and results of the To not wise to depreciate the circorts and results of the Sanitary Commission, nor would I wish to hear any one do so; yet we are not only doing a work which they cannot and do not propose to do, but I am surprised at the hearty preference which the common soldiers almost universally express for the attention they receive, and the good they get from our delegates.

G. M. Strelle.

Depor Hospital, City Point, Va.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF EMER-

Whereas, in the providence of God, one of our honored members, Emerson G. Brewer, has been taken from us by the hand of death:

Resolved, 1. That we, as members of the Union Philo

ored members.

2. That by his manly principles and Christian character he merited the love and respect of all, and that his triumph in death gave evidence of that religion which characterized his daily walk in life.

3. That we, as members of the Union Philosophical Society, and as brothers, extend our sympathy to the afflicted family and friends of the deceased, commending them to the Ged of the widow and the fatherless, who is able to remove the cloud of sorrow which seems insupportable.

rtable.

4. That we wear badges of mourning, and drape or hall in black, in memory of the departed.

5. That copies of these Resolutions be forwarded to the amily of the deceased, and to the Zion's Herald for pub-

family of the accession lication. Per order, S. O. Todd, C. T. Winchester, Committee

RELIGION IN THE ARMY.

We are now at work about three miles south of Peter , near the front. Our work and meetings are increase interesting. Soldiers are hungry for religious read and evangelical revival meetings. Our chapel ten owded, night after night. On Sunday evening sixtee arose for prayers, and several are now rejoicing in the Lord. We are now in sight and hearing of rebels and rebel works, and in the midst of death; but life and salvation is ours, thank God.

S. H. Beale.

NEW ENGLAND EDUCATION SOCIETY. The following sums have been received since July !

North Bridgewater, Rev. Charles A Plumer, Georgetown, Me., PLINY NICKERSON, Treas

LUTION.

Mr. Editor:—I offered a resolution at the last see ion of the East Maine Conference which has produced quite a sensation in some quarters. An article appeared in Zion's Herald which carefully avoids the whole question in discussion. As a personal question it has no mportence to me, but the position of the Conference ought to be understood. Now that it is done snowing, wish to offer a few explanatory notes. It was adopted with scarcely a dissenting vote. The resolution says three

things:
1. "We are decidedly opposed to men coming into this Conference as place seekers, to occupy some of our best charges, and then play the same game in some other

The class referred to in this part of the resolution do not come to this or any other Conference to help the them the tenth part of the tithes which they every prethren of the Conference in their appropriate work, but year receive of the people;" Aut. B. 4, Chap. 4, Sec to help themselves. They itinerate after a call. This is susceptible of the clearest proof. If the brethren of this I gave to the sons of Aaron, who ministered at Jeru-Conference approve of this anti-Methodistic practice, they did very wrong in voting for the resolution.

2. "We favor a circulation of ministers among the Conferences by regular transfers." If any good brother and labors, why should not the Bishops transfer him that field? Such a system of transfers would preclude the necessity of trading on the part of the ministers and the people. But the objection is urged that the Bishops will not generally transfer men. This is a very grave it is not to any considerable extent true. A true man, not to trouble themselves about procuring a livelihood will have to make great sacrifices for the cause, or to enter some place of crushing responsibilites, and be held in That must be a fair and truthful expression of God's

of us in the work of the Lord."

This part of the resolution does not mean that brethree

with the exception of a very few, who remind us of the story of Nick Whiffles, who, when about to be hanged sked them to put the rope below his arms if they plea as he was very ticklish about his neck, they will reaffirm it at any time. When a body of men have lost their independence and self-respect they cannot hope to enjoy the respect of others. With no desire to afflict any one arily, or for a controversy with any person or unnecessarily, or for a controversy with any person on this subject, I simply desire that our position as a Con-

Zion's Berald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEBMER 9, 1864.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT. Though "the Agent" of the *Herald* has been in his present the present that the has no solution for nearly twenty-seven years, he trusts he has no ost the spirit of enterprise and progress. He has felt that he as been doing a good work, and has devoted to it his head has been doing a good work, and has devoted to it his head, and heart, and hands. Nearly every year of his connection with the paper has witnessed improvement in some department of the business. After three or four months of preparation, we are able this week to send out the Heraid by a new Addressing and Mailing Machine. The system which we throw saide was a great improvement on the old plan of writing the address, yet it falled to accomplish all that was desired. The wooden block, in which letters were sunk by dies, gives place to movable metal types; and in addition to the address, we are now able to print the time to which payment has been made. So each subscriber will be kept in formed of the state of his account, and will know when his term is about expiring, without any other reminder from us

scription, may have occurred in making the change. If any are discovered, we hope subscribers will at once inform us. THE LAW OF THE TENTH.

God claimed of his chosen people under the Mo aic dispensation a tenth of their annual income as hi own. He gave specific direction as to what should be done with that tenth. This fact is so clearly ex pressed in the Old Testament, and made so distinc and emphatic, as to leave no room for doubt or con troversy, so far as the fact itself is concerned. We do not know that a controversy upon that point eve arose among intelligent people. The claim was not left in its moral relations alone, but was put into the statute law of the nation while under its Theocrati form of government. This, being one of the things which "were written aforetime," must have bee writen for our instruction," etc. We will call th reader's attention to

THE LAW AS STATED IN THE SCRIPTURES. And all the tithe (tenth) of the land, whether of th seed of the land, or of the fruit of the tree, is the Lord's it is holy unto the Lord. And if a man will at all redeen aught of his tithes, he shall add thereto the fifth part thereof. And concerning the tithe of the herd, or of the flock, even of whatsoever passeth under the rod, the tenth shall be holy unto the Lord. He shall not search whether it be good or bad, neither shall he change it; and if he change it at all, then both it and the change thereof shall be holy; it shall not be redeemed;" Levit. xxvii. 30-33. This tithing extended to every kind of property yielding either in crease or income; all the fruit of the ground derived from planting or seed sowing, and all the fruit grow ing upon trees, as well as the increase of flocks and The Pharisees were careful to tithe herbs of every kind, even such as "anise, mint and cummin. This the Saviour said they ought to have done, and not to leave undone the weightier matters of the law such as "judgment, mercy, and faith." "In tithing sheep," says Mr. Phillott, "the custom was to enclose them in a pen, and as the sheep went out at the opening, every tenth animal was marked with a rod on. This was the 'passing un The law ordered that no inquiry should be made whether the animal thus marked with the rod was good or bad, and that if the owner changed it, both the original and the changeling were to regarded as devoted to God, according to Levit.

TO WHOM THE TENTH WAS TO BE PAID. The Scriptures declare two things,-that "th tenth is holy," and that "the tenth is the Lord's." The people owed this tenth to the Lord when it cam into their hands, and they were required to pay, not to give it to the Lord. The Lord directed that i should be paid to the Levites who had been conscrated to his service, for the purpose of keeping up the public worship of God. He gave them no inheritance in the land among their brethren, but appointed his own tenth for their support. "And be hold, I have given the children of Levi all the tenth in Israel for an inheritance, for their service which they serve, even the service of the tabernacle of the congregation. Neither must the children of Israel henceforth come nigh the tabernacle of the congre gation, lest they bear sin, and die; but the Levites shall do the service," etc; " it shall be a statute for ever throughout your generations, that among the children of Israel, they have no inheritance;" Num xviii. 21-23. There are other passages of scripture bearing upon the same point, but the above is clear and sufficient to present the main points of doctrine

This tithing was made annually. Josephus says, He appointed that the people should pay the tithe of their annual fruits of the earth, both to the Levites and to the priests." Godwyn says, "Cattle were tithed in and after August, corn (grain of all kinds) in and after September, the fruits of trees in and after January."

THE LEVITES WERE REQUIRED TO PAY A TENT

TO THE PRIESTS. The law of tithes was binding upon all in Israel the poor as well as the rich, upon every one who held property in his own right. Even the Levites were not exempt. They were required to tithe the tithes, and to give unto the Lord the tenth of all their receipts from the people. God directed them to pay their tenth to Aaron and his descendants, the priests "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Thus speak unto the Levites, and say unto them, When ye take of the children of Israel the tithes which I have given you from them for your inheritance, then ye shall offer up an heave-offering of it for the Lord, even tenth part of the tithe. Thus ye also shall offer an heave-offering unto the Lord of all your tithes which ye receive of the children of Israel; and ye shall give thereof the Lord's heave-offering to Aaron the priest;" Num. xviii. 25-29. Josephus, who must bave understood this subject, says: " Accordingly he commanded the Levites to yield up to the priest thirteen of their forty-eight cities, and to set apart for

4. Tobit says, " The first tenth part of all increas salem;" Tobit i. 7.

ful system which God arranged for the support of hi worship among the children of Israel. The central thought of all, the most important of all, is the public worship of God. The nation's life and the prosperity of the people all depend upon a proper attention that worship. It must have a holy ministry, entirely separated from secular employments, and by divin charge against our worthy general superintendents, but appointment consecrated to one work. They were but, without distraction of mind, unencumbered by check by the Episcopal reign! Impossible!

3. "We will heartily welcome the ministers of Jesus Christ, of ability and faith, who come to be with us and what he would have the people do.

All the people were required to do something to keep up that worship. A tenth of his yearly receipts who come among us must be doomed to stay here against their will, four, eight, ten, or twenty years. I have repeatedly advocated before our Conference the idea that any worthy brother who has decided on true principles, to

God. He doubtless saw that it was best for the poor | Our Young Folks, is the title of a new Illustraman, as well as for the rich, that he should give, or rather pay his tenth to the Lord. If he received but be published by Ticknor & Fields, and edited by J little, he had but little to pay; if he received more, he should give in proportion. Who can doubt that it is the will and pleasure of God now, as it was then, that all the people should give regularly a proportion of their income to support the public worship of God according to the gospel ? The worst of sinners were not exempt from this requirement in God's plan, and we have reason to infer, from all the teachings of God in the Old Testament, that they, as much as church members, should pay a proportion of their income to

support the gospel. What was necessary to support the public worship o God, which was a tenth in the judgment of the infinite nish entertaining and valuable chapters on Out-Door One, was due to God. The people did not owe it to the Levites, they owed it to God, and he held the ris will write several articles on Farming for Boys. obligation against them, so to speak, in his own hands. The sin of withholding would be especially against God, though the Levites might suffer in consequence of such withholding. The Levites, however, were authorized to collect, receive and use it. We hope our readers will not fail to get a clear idea at this point. Withholding support from the public worship of God is robbing God. He so regarded it in Israel "Ye have robbed me, even this whole nation, in tithes and offerings." The mind of God on this point has been clearly revealed; and as he is unchangeable it must be the same now, and will be to the end of the world. "Will a man rob God?" Yes, there are thousands in this generation, church members as well as others, who do it every year; they rob him without the least compunction of conscionce. The cause of God suffers for want of their support, and their own souls suffer too. Those robbers of God are nothing but spiritual skeletons in the churches. There is not a drop of gracious moisture in their souls, and never will be, unless they cease this high-handed robbery, in withholding God's portion of their means from his

What shall we infer from the fact that the Levit were required to give a tenth of their receipts a strictly as the people? What lesson would God teach his ministers now, if not that a definite portion of their income should be conscientiously given to the support of his cause? We invite our readers to ponder these things carefully and prayerfully, inquiring what are the practical lessons of wisdom which the

were designed to impart. Some infer that the law of the tenth is binding upon them, but think they meet its claims fully, if to all the causes of benevolence they give one tenth of their income. If the analogy is followed strictly, they should give at least a tenth to God for the support and spread of his gospel in the earth, indepen dent of what they give to other causes. Our object, however, in this article, is simply to present the facts, and set the people to thinking in this direction. We have other phases of the subject to present hereafter.

A Convention of Methodist leaders of church choirs and others interested in church music met recently in New York, and held two or three sessions a day for nearly a week. The following resolutions, adopted at the close of the Convention, embody the substance of their deliberations and the conclusions to which they arrived. We commend them to our readers as worthy of a careful perusal and of serious considera-

of divine worship; it is, therefore, our duty to aim at its highest perfection.

2. That singing is the part of public worship in 2. That singing is the part of public worship in which the whole congregation can unite, and, therefore, the assignment of this service to a select few, practically to the exclusion of the congregation, is at variance with the spirit of divine worship and sub-

variance with the spirit of divine worship and surversive of its purposes.

3. That singing is a religious exercise commanding our entire faculties, and is the mode by which many of our noblest aspirations and holiest feelings find ex-

4. That in Churches of non-liturgical observance 4. That in Courcies of non-integral conservations singing is the only opportunity for a common declaration of faith and public general confession.

5. That this Convention express as its conviction that the authorized version of hymns in use among use should be sacredly guarded from displacement in our public worship by a loose sentimental literature.

6. That a selection of hymns for Sunday School purposes be embodied in the Church Hymn Book,

nd engrossed in the general index.
7. That singing is a part of divine worship, in which nstrumental music, when employed, should be tion in finusic; and as accompaniment, not supersedure, of the vocal powers is the object of instrumental music in sacred worship, and as the modern organ, in its genera, combines in one instrument the excellences for such purpose, we, therefore, recommend the organ as the most suitable instrument.

9. That the importance of singing points to necessity of regarding the wise counsel of our vered founder, "Let all the people be diligently structed in singing;" we, therefore recommend pastors and church officiaries that their several c gregations be regularly assembled for practice in church music, and our people are earnestly urged to attend thereto as a religious duty.

10. That in the attainment of science an educated

rofessorship is a necessity; it is, therefore, recom-nended that we cherish those engaged in the profes ion of music, and that our churches make m sion of music, and that our churches make more liberal appropriations for that part of church service.

11. That while we fully recognize the importance of musical knowledge, and ability to sing " with the understanding," we are also persuaded that this is of secondary importance in the worship of God, and that the primary injunction to " sing with the spirit" should cause us to commit the direction of such service to these who have also been divisible instance. vice to those who have also been divinely instructe 12. That the best form of book for congregational singing is that with hymns and tunes on the same page; and for compactness, the four parts written on

13. That, in such book, each metre should have preponderance of tunes selected from those already in use, and most approved by our churches.

14 That, for congregational music, tunes of ex-treme intervals or complicated harmony are not de-

THE NEW STATE NEVADA .- The President, by proclamation, in accordance with an act passed at the ast session of Congress, has declared that Nevada on and after Oct. 31, 1864, is admitted into the Union, with all the rights and privileges of the original States. Its constitution embraces the Wilmon Proviso against slavery. This is the thirty-sixth State and will require the addition of another star to the national flag. Nevada was organized as a territory March 2, 1861. Its population at that time was only about 26,000, two thirds of which were Indians. To form the territory, California contributed 10,000 square miles, and Utah 71,000, making a total of 81,000 square miles; the National Almanac, for 1864. gives the area at about 83,000 square miles. It is said to possess agricultural, as well as great mineral resources. Its gold and silver mines have, within the last few years, attracted a large white population which is presumed to be at present not less than 50,000, from the fact that at the election last year 10,934 votes were cast, 7,425 of which were undoubt edly loyal to the Union. This new State will have three electoral votes in the coming election.

innual Commencement exercises on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of October, as we learn from the Northcestern. The following are the names of the graduates of 1864: C. Adams, N. Stoddard, Thomas Lake, J. P. Miller, D. W. Jones, J. F. McClelland W. R. Jones. The graduating class this year is smaller than usual, though the number of students in attendance is the same as last year. Examinations are reported as very satisfactory. Of Dr. Raymond the reporter says, " He has won a host of friends during his short stay in the West. He is popular among the students. Although the memory of their lament ed 'father' lingers with them, and they speak of him lovingly and with reverence, yet, in his successor they voted, whom they delight to love and honor." On Tuesday evening, Rev. J. H. Vincent, of Trinity Church, Chicago, delivered a lecture on " The Habit of the Chicago Theological Seminary, lectured be-fore the Missionary Society on Wednesday evening, on the "Great Missionary Work before the Church."

T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton and Lucy Larco Their list of contributors will include many of the most popular writers of juvenile works in America and in England. Captain Mayne Reid will write regularly for it Stories of Adventure. Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz will supply for every number of the first volume a paper on Natural History, with Illustrations
Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will contribute to each number, commencing with a charming story, entitle "Hum, the Son of Buz." "Carleton" will begin in the first number a tale of battle adventure, with the title, "Winning his Way." Dr. Dio Lewis will fur Edmund Kirk will write regularly, contributing t the first number a most interesting reminiscence Southern experience, entitled " The Little Prisoner "Aunt Fanny" will be a constant contributor. Mr Longfellow, Mr. Whittier, and Professor Holmes will

frequently furnish appropriate poems.

It is proposed by the publishers that every no shall contain capital pictures, drawn and engraved by our best artists. They will co-operate with the Edi tors in procuring for OUR YOUNG FOLKS whatever is excellent and original in Stories and Sketches, Bi ography, History and Poetry, Travels and Adventures Out-Door and In-Door Sports, Games and Puzzles, and every variety of miscellany, entertaining and instruc tive, serious and comic. It will be somewhat mor than two thirds the size of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY each number to contain not less than sixty-four pages be electrotyped from new and beautiful type, and handsomely printed at the University Press, Cam-

Single Subscriptions, \$2 a year. Single Number 25 cts. 3 copies for \$5, 5 copies for \$8, 10 copies \$15, 20 copies, \$30, and an extra copy gratis to the person forming the Club. The Atlantic and Our Young Folks to one address, \$5. All subscript are payable in advance.

MARYLAND A FREE STATE.-It is an occas r devout thanksgiving to God, by all lovers of free lom, that Maryland has freed herself politically from the accursed institution of slavery. The vote was very close, and we feared that, on account of some echnical informality, the soldier's vote might be thrown out. In that case the new constitution would have been rejected by the people. A thousand thanks to those noble soldiers who voted as they fight, for Freedom. Nov. 1 was duly celebrated in Maryland s the day when the new constitution was to go into operation. That is another step in advance, and an important one too, as " revolutions never go backwards." The right is "Marching on." We see how earnestly men will cling and how desperately they will fight for sin and idolatry. Slavery has been a god in this nation, and it has yet, even in high places. many a devout worshiper. We rejoice that our God is stronger than all conspiracies, and this miserable, black idolatry must go down. All hail, Maryland! Thou art free!! Forever mayest thou so remain To God be given thanks and praise and glory for this great deliverance! Thus, O God, deliver all our

Col. J. F. Jacquess, of Illinois, who has become amous by his visit to Richmond and interview with Jeff. Davis, spent a few hours at our office last week, where he gave to a select company an interesting ac count of his journey to Richmond and his conversa tion with officials at the rebel capital. He showed the effects of care and four years' service in the army, but is in good spirits in regard to the results of the war and of the election. He is a cool, brave, tru officer, a cultivated and noble-hearted gentleman, and a devoted Christian. He addressed the people a Charlestown on the evening of the 1st inst., and returned to New York the next day. He gave us very hopeful view of things in the army near Rich mond, and assured us that everything around the rebel capital was going right.

BOSTON DISTRICT SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVEN TION.-Don't forget this highly important gathering. Church, in this city. Pastors of the churches, teach ers and officers of Sunday Schools, are members of this Convention, and all friends of the cause are in vited to attend, not only on the Boston District, but from all our churches and schools. Many interesting subjects are coming up for discussion, relating to the needed progress and improvement in Sunday Schools. Especially in the forenoon and afternoon it is ex pected these discussions will be important and able Our Sunday Schools will fall behind this progressive age unless those who manage them are much and often in consultation thereon.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION held its 18th annual meeting at New Haven, on the 26th and 27th ult. The Association devotes itself almost wholly to the education of the slaves emancipated by the war. Of its receipts, in money and clothing, of \$139,735, during the past year, \$100,000 have been spent for them. In the previous year the number of issionaries and teachers employed was 83; the number reported for the past year was 250. Operations are carried on in Eastern Virginia, of which Fortress Monroe is the radiating centre. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Thompson, DD. They resolved to raise and expend the ensuing year

THE ELECTION .- As we go to press on Monda afternoon we can give our readers this week no new about the election which takes place on Tuesday We hope to be able to chronicle next week the fact that an overwhelming majority of the citizens of this Republic voted to maintain the Union at all hazards. We feel a serene confidence that God will not deliver this nation into the hands of its enemies, but that he will, for the sake of Christ and his church, and the spread of bis gospel in the earth, direct and overrule the election for his own glory and the good of his people. The elective franchise is a sacred right, the free exercise of which we hope will be withheld from no man either by fraud or violence. We shall deprecate the day in this country when the sanctity of the balot box, and a freeman's privilege of voting shall require for their protection a military force.

WORTHEN STREET, LOWELL, will hold a Gran Fair on the 16th and 17th inst. See notice on next

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Received from Rev. L. W. Prescott, \$5.00; R. M. H., 1.00; Dr. C. H. Robbins, Worcester, Mass., 1.00.

ANCIENT LAW; Its Connection with the early His tory of Society and its Relation to Modern Ideas by Henry Sumner Maine, with an Introduction b Theodore W. Dwight. Charles Scribner, New

After an introduction of nearly sixty pages Prof. Dwight, of Columbia College, giving an stract of the contents of the volume for the use Law students, the following subjects are treat with clearness and with great ability: Ancient Codes Legal Fictions; Law of Nature and Equity; The Modern History of the Law of Nature; Primitive Society and Ancient Law; The Early History of Testamentary Successions; The Early History of Property; The Early History of Contract; The Early History of Delict and Crime. Each of the the above subjects is taken up at its beginning in history and traced through its different stages of d velopment until it reaches its permanent record in the first statutes of Constitutional Law. The autho see a man sent among them by God, earnest and denot only seizes upon the facts as a jurist, but with broad generalizations treats them in their relati both to philosophy and history. It is a book to inte est and instruct, not only the Law student, but th intelligent general reader; any one who has a taste for tracing effects from their causes in their differ modifications and developments. It opens a new and valuable chapter in legal science, which will make it we should judge, indispensable to every intelligen lawyer. Few things can be of greater interest to a philosophical mind than to observe the origin and early forms of legal ideas, their simplicity and man-

ner of application to the ever recurring practical questions of life. This book is a mirror in which a great variety of these may be seen and studied. The ublishers have given it to the public in good shape, large type, on clear, substantial paper, a solid octavo of 469 pages, with a copious index. Price \$3.50.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL Law, designed as an aid in Teaching and in Historical Studies; by Theodore D. Woolsey, President of Yale College. Second edition revised and enlarged. Charles Scribner, New York; Graves & Young, Boston.

The present state of affairs in this country has nade a concise and readable treatise on "Interna tional Law" exceedingly desirable. Such a work is the treatise before us. The first edition was quickly received and acknowledged as a valuable text book for instructors and students in colleges, as well as a convenient and trustworthy book of reference for tudents of political and general history. This edis tion has been considerably enlarged, with a valuable addition, as an appendix, of a historyof the most important treatises since the Reformation, with a brief statement of their provisions. The style is clear and concise, with such simplicity of statement as makes it easy for the beginner, and with such breadth of learning, general research, and liberal culture, as to interest more advanced students and the general reader We cannot resist the temptation to quote the closing sentence of the author's preface: "May the war en speedily-if possible, before these words shall appear in print; but not without the destruction of slavery the union of the States on a basis of justice, and the observance of the rules of International Law in th intercourse between all other nations and our repub

CHORAL ECHOES from the Church of God in all Ages a "Collection of Hymns and Tunes adapted to all occasions of Social Worship," by B. W. Gorham

This is a small pocket Hymn Book of 296, with an addenda of 57 pages of tunes. The selection of hymne is excellent, appropriate to nearly every possible phase of experience pertaining to religion and the soul, Hymns that have been tried in revivals, and been blessed of God to the awaking, comforting, or rejoicing of souls. These are conveniently arranged under appropriate heads or subjects, with index of first lines and reference to tunes. There is a sufficient variety under each head to avoid sameness. Of its kind we think it has no equal in the market. It is the result of a long experience in revivals, and of many years of careful observation by one who has both a voice. and an ear, and a soul for music. It would please us better, however, to have the tunes arranged along

HISTORY OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MEASURES of th Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth United States Congresses, 1861–1864, by Henry Wilson. Boston Walker, Wise & Co.

No man is better qualified to give a history of the Anti-slavery Measures in Congress since 1861 than Senator Wilson. One is hardly aware of the historic nterest which gathers around this subject. We have been in the midst of so many and so varied excitements, that we are not aware of the amount of history we have made during the last four years. The senator in this volume gives us an account of the different steps in the initiatory process of the emancipation of American slavery; the different proposition made by different members and their arguments in brief. The book is not only interesting and instructive to read, but will be valuable hereafter as a book of reference, giving in a handsome duodecimo volume what is scattered through the congressional and other journals for nearly four years.

SOUTHERN SLAVERY IN ITS PRESENT ASPECTS containing a Reply to a late work of the Bishop of Vermont on Slavery, by Daniel R. Goodwin. Phil-adelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

It is refreshing to find a manly defense of truth and

liberty against sophistry and error. This volume contains the " Protest of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pennsylvania against Bishop Hopkins' Letter on African Slavery and its defense, and chapters on the Christian Bishop's Letter and an answer; the New Gospel of Slavery; Slavery and the Scriptures; Slavery and the Church; Slavery and Ethics; Slavery and the Slave Trade; Superior and Inferior Races; Slavery and Emancipation-the Laboring Rebellion. The arguments are well put and well sustained against the assumptions of the Bishop of the Diocese of Vermont.

VESTRY CHIMES, a Collection of Sacred Music adap ed to all occasions of Social and Family Worship, Asa Hull, author of "Sacred Harp," etc.; publish by Degen, Estes & Priest, Boston.

Along with some of the best old tunes which have ver been composed, a large number of popular tunes comparatively new have been reprinted. In the music world there is a continual demand for new books and new tunes. There is more of this unstable ele ment in social and Sabbath School music than else where. Among the new tunes of this book may be found several excellent pieces. See advertisement on another page.

EGYPT'S PRINCES - A Narrative of Mission Lansing, Missionary of the Nile; by Rev. Gulian Lansing, Missionary of the United Presbyterian Church in Egypt. Robert Carter & Brothers, New York; Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

We have here a narrative of Missionary exp ence in a comparatively new field, and among a peculiar people. It cannot fail to interest those who desire knowledge in regard to missionary prospects, among the inhabitants of that strange land. " princes" may yet come out of Egypt.

THE TAILOR BOY. Published by J. E. Tilton & Co. It gives interesting incidents in the early life of Andy Johnson, the Union candidate for the Vice Presidency. The style is attractive. Andy is made an honest boy, sturdy and brave, a friend to the slave, a vigorous opposer of oppression and of aristocrats, a diligent and trustworthy apprentice, and a good son. As the boy is called Andy Jackson, the connection with the real personage may be over-

THE YOUNG CRUSOE, or Adventures of wrecked Boy, a Story for Boys, by Dr. Harley Walker, Wise & Co., Boston.

This adventure reminds us of the one from which its name is derived, "Crusoe." It is written in a style to please the boys, and will be very likely to be read through after it is once commenced. It has already had that effect on one we know, who finished He is happy, and confident in Christ; says he has no deit before going to sleep.

CRUSOE'S ISLAND; A Ramble in the Footsteps Alexander Selkirk, with Sketches of Adventure in California and Washoe, by J. Ross Browne, author of "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise," etc. Har-per & Brothers, New York; A. Williams & Co, Boston.

This is a duodecimo of 436 pages, numerously and beautifully illustrated, and full of romantic adventures with occasional incidents of thrilling interest. Noth ing is wanting either in style or story to interest the reader from beginning to end if he has the spare time and is not astonished occasionally at the size of the truth.

book on the "Boundaries, Topography, Agriculture, Antiquities, Cities, and Present Inhabitants" of the Holy Land, by Rev. J. P. Newman, D.D., soon to be published by Harper & Brothers. We have been fa vored with an examination of the proof sheets, and are free to say that we believe the book will be popu lar. Notwithstanding all that has been written o this subject, and well written too, Dr. Newman does not fall behind any of his predecessors in the charming beauty of his style, while the definiteness and ac curacy of his description of things which have not been so fully treated before, will make his book instructive as well as interesting. It has a table of contents, maps, and numerous illustrations. It will be a

help to a better understanding of the Scriptures. THE NEW ENGLANDER, for October, is just ceived from the publisher, Wm. L. Kingsley, New Haven, Conn. The present number closes the 23d volume, and contains articles on the following subjects: The Conflict with Skepticism and Unbelief, 4th article; Recent Discussions upon the origin of the First Three Gospels; The Sermons of John Huss; A Century of English Parties; The American Cavaliers; The Revival of Letters in the 14th and 15th Centaries; Southern Evangelization; and Notices of New Books.

E. Tilton & Co., Boston. The three already published are "The Tailor Roy," "Willard Prime," "The Little Rebel." They are to be of superior excellence in every respect. They have, also, several other attractive books in press, including a new one by the author of "Cudjo's Cave," the famous "Drus Boy," &c. See advertisement.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Old Log School-House; Furnitured with Incidents of School Life, Notes of Travel. Hints to Teachers and Pupils, Poetry, and Miscellaneous Sketches, and Illustrations, by Alexander Clarke, Editor of Clarke's School Visitor. Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston.

Love and Duty, by Mrs. Hubback, author of the "Wife's ster," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Sister," etc. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Ladies' Repository for November is received, and contains two beautiful engravings.

Cousin Grace, is the title of another volume of the "Little Prudy Series," by Sophie May. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The Living Age, No. 1060, contains William the Conqueror; Clever Women of the Family, Part 4; The Water Supply of London; French Women of the 18th Century; and a very interesting article, entitled Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of U. S. Officers and Soldiers while Prisoners of War in the Hands of Rebel Authorities.

WHEDON ON THE WILL, KIDDER'S HOME

MR. EDITOR :-- I do not often turn aside to make myself an advertiser of books, having long since learned that much study is a weariness to the flesh, and to the making of many books there is no end;" and also having learned that book advertisers are often like other advertisers who publish their wares from mercenary motives, and therefore the public has learned to suspect them. But I regard it simply my duty to say that the books above named are books, books that will live when the hands that wrote them are palsied in death. They will be a lasting. living honor to our denominational litera ure, to the literature of our times. Our young ministers specially ought to read them, and to have them in their ibraries so that they may re-read them, and often refer to

Edwards on the Will has long enough and too long een the strong granite wall around the "horribile decream of Calvin." The cannonading of Upham and Mahan, and Tappan and others, have cracked it and toppled t, but Whedon's metal has finally done the work, and this odious feature of Calvinism is left without any meta

Kidder's Homiletics is so delightfully practical, that it will be regarded in some sense as a vade mecum with the Methodist Discipline. It will stir up the mind of the young pastor and preacher, and will direct him and enourage him greatly in his glorious work. May the divine blessing go with these books ! I am

persuaded that they are well calculated to aid in building up the kingdom of God.

SOUTHERN MISSIONS-SOLDIER'S LIBERAL-

ITY.

An interesting episode occurred at Morris Island, S. C., last week, worthy of record. Four bundred and sixtythree dollars (\$463) were subscribed to support Rev. J A. DeForrest, as missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fernandina, Fla., by the 127th New York and the 54th and 55th Massachusetts Regiments. Three hundred and fifty-two dollars (\$352) were paid, cash in hand, and the remainder to be collected in "pay day" install ments. All this was a cheerful, free-will offering, without "cork-screw," begging speech, but only a simple state ment of the immediate religious wants of Fernandina Of course their confidence and faith in Bro. DeForrest as the right man for the place had its influence. He had been with them, as agent of the U. S. Christian Commission for nine months, and effectually won their love and esteem by his zeal and faithful labors in their behalf. We parted with Bro. DeF, this morning, for his new and promising field of missionary enterprise.

The two colored Massachusetts Regiments, and the 127th New York, have fought side by side in the forests of Florida and on the sands of South Carolina. And now you see them around their camp fires, planning and executing this noble missionary enterprise together. From their long service in this department, none know better than they the religious wants of the people here. Shall their noble and generous example be lost to the cause of our Southern missions? God forbid! T. W. LEWIS,

Sup't of M. E. Churches in Dep't of the South.

Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 28, 1864. INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES

A CONCERT OF PRAYER ON ELECTION DAY is proposed by some of the Methodist preachers in and around New York, between 5 and 9 o'clock, A. M., that God would cause the election to be conducted peaceably and the country. What a blessed thing if all the churches would do the same.

DEBT REMOVED .- Bishop Simpson, and Dr. Porter, of New York, preached at the Church Street Church last Sabbath, Dr. Porter in the morning and the Bishop in the evening, and subscriptions were taken during the day and evening services, amounting to more than \$2,100 enough, with what had been raised by the pastor before to remove the entire indebtedness of the church. That was a great day for the people of Church Street, and they will enter it in their calendar as glorious. Rev. S. Tupper, the pastor, is deserving of great credit for his unre mitted labors in raising the subscription, and so are the people who have so generally and so liberally subscribed In this enterprise, as in many others, some of our merchant princes have made large donations.

The 96th anniversary of the Old John Street Methodist Church in New York, was held on Sunday, Oct. 30. Bishop Janes preached in the morning from Gal. i. 15, and in the evening Rev. R. L. Dashiel preached to large audience. During the day over \$1,600 were raised to defray expenses for the current year. Bishop Janes has consented, according to the report, to aid other minis ters in obtaining subscriptions to free the church from all pecuniary embarrassment. It is expected that before another anniversary the whole debt will have been re

The Suffolk Temperance Union was alluded to, and its Secretary, Dr. Chickering, warmly welcomed at a late morning prayer meeting in this city. It was thought that if we can get back to God as our dependence, and to the Bible as our treasury of arguments and motives against this great wickedness in his sight, consuming his bounies on the lusts which war against the soul, a blessing will follow, as in former days. Fervent prayer was offered for the descent of the Spirit. May those divine influences be no longer counteracted, and that holy light garnished by the indulgence of unholy appetite, now ruining so many

even in Christian congregations. Too I

The Rev. James Havens, who left the late session of the Southeastern Indiana Conference before adjournment on account of ill health, is very low with dysentery ; so much so that his recovery is thought scarcely pos sire to live, but to do a little more for the cause of his Master. "I can give up my children, and my friends, and all the world; but there is one thing that troubles me that is, the thought that I may never again preach Jesus to sinners. I can't give up preaching. But tell my friends that the religion I have preached for fifty years in

sustaining me still, and will all the way through. Bishop Clark has arrived home from his visit to the Conferences on the Pacific coast. He has furnished brief memoranda of his travels and labors to the Christian Advocate and Journal of last week. We copy the following "Sailed October 3, and after one of the pleasantes voyages on record, reached New York, Oct. 28. Durin my absence I have preached six times on shipboard dedicated four churches, preached eighteen sermons, be sides delivering several addresses; presided over two Corferences, and organized a third. Upon reaching home m travels foot very nearly as follows:

11,300 miles. By ocean steamer, By inland steamers. By stage and buggy, By railroad, 1.936

Making a total of Dr. Crary has received a letter from Bishop Thomson dated on shipboard, Sept. 24, and mailed at Alexandria, Egypt. He was well, and getting along pleasantly. Rev. O. W. Skinner, of the North Ohio Conference

died on Friday, October 21st, in Ghent, Summit county O. His end was triumphant. Rev. Jas. S. Smart, of the Detroit Conference, has been appointed agent in behalf of the Biblical Institute, Evanston, III. The funds left by Mrs. Garrett have been carefully funded, but it is found that \$50,000 additional are

needed to erect and furnish buildings for students. Rev. True Whittier, laboring as a delegate of the Chris-13, that he is well, and that his field of labor is a very it teresting one. The Lord is blessing both him and his la bors to the physical and spiritual good of the soldiers. The Springfield Republican says that "Rev. George Bowler, of the Second Congregational church in West-field, has received a \$3,000 call to Pennsylvania."

Benjamin Greenleaf, widely known as the author of a series of Mathematical text books, died at his residence

orth America. He will be remembered in this country the cultivated nobleman who accompanied the Prince Wales on his visit to the United States and Canadas. He was born May 22, 1811, and succeeded as the fifth the North. Dake to the Dukedom in 1851. His education was riend of Sir Robert Peel, and attached himself to his and was selected by Queen Victoria as the official guar dian of the heir to the throne.

Rev. Dan Huntington, the father of Judge Huntington and the Rev. F. D. Huntington, died on Sunday last, at Hadley, Mass., at the advanced age of rinety years. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 11, 1774, and graduated at Yale College, the first scholar of his class, 1794. He was a tutor, both at Yale and Williams Colleges, the predecessor of Rev. Dr. Beecher as pastor of the church in Litchfield, and afterwards had charge of a parish in Middletown, Conn. In 1816 he removed to Hadley in this State.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill, the celebrated Irish priest and erator, died in Boston, October 27th, aged 65. He was reported as a man of fine presence, and considerable scientific attainments, especially in astronomy and chemistry Dr. Brownson announces the suspension of his Review. His continued ill health does not permit him to continue

The Rev. Alexander Clark, Methodist Protestant, formerly of Philadelphia, has become pastor of Union

Prof. Goldwin Smith, of England, delivered an address before the Parker Fraternity, at the Music Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 1st. He declared that while istocratic England is against America, the England of Milton, Hampden and Cromwell is mainly with us."

Bishop M'Ilvaine has accepted the appointment of the American Bible Society to be its representative at the ap-He is accompanied, in his present journey, by his son and the Rev. Mr. Carus.

Colonel Thoburn, in command of Crook's First Division, Sheridan's army, was killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Shenandoah Valley, October 19th. He was brother of Rev. J. M. Thoburn, missionary to India.

Solomon Sturgis, of Chicago, a native of Fairfield, Conn., a soldier of the war of 1812, and one of the millionaires of the West, died Oct. 14, aged 69. He was patriotic, having contributed \$20,000 towards equipping one regiment called the Sturgis Rifles.

Rev. Ira Chase, D.D., formerly Professor at Newton Theological Seminary, died at Newton Centre on Tuesday, at the age of 71. He was a native of Stratton, Vt. graduated at Middlebury in 1814, served as a missionary western Virginia, was afterwards a Theological Pro fessor in Philadelphia and Washington, and was one of the originators of the Newton institution in 1825, and its

Father McElroy has resigned the pastorate of the Church of the Immsculate Conception, in Boston, on account of the infirmities of old age, and has gone into re tirement in Philadelphia. Ex-Governor Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, is danger

ously ill. His physicians have given up all hopes of his Prof. Silliman, Jr., of Yale College, is giving scientific

lectures in the mining regions at the Northwest Ex-Gov. Minor, of Connecticut, the newly appointe consul general to Cuba, will leave for Havana, as soon as

the election is over. William D. Swan, somewhat widely known as a school teacher, publisher and politician, died at Dorchester or

Wednesday, at the age of 54. MISCELLANEOUS.

We hear that Bowdoin College is without any sopho-

more class at present. Eleven of the class have been suspended, and the remainder given leave of absence for Wilberforce University now has seventy students. The

debt of \$10,000 which was contracted, has been reduced trolled by the military and police, to \$5,000, and Bishop Paine has issued an appeal to his brethren of the African Methodist raise the remaining \$5,000.

WEEKLY SUMMARY. From the War.

VIRGINIA .- As late as Nov. 4, no movement of Gen Grant's army has been reported, since the advance of the 27th ult. On the 3d inst., the rebels captured 387 of our pickets, by suddenly sweeping along the picket line of our left; but their attempt to pierce between the Oct. 17, and previous to Oct, 4, had captured four vessels. 2d and 5th corps was a failure. Probably there will be Two other steamers escaped from Wilmington with the no general movement until after the Presidential election.

Dispatches from the Shenandoah Valley, Nov. 4, say Breckinridge is evidently preparing for a campaign in

NORTH CAROLINA .- Our gunboats have captured Ply mouth, N. C., which is up Albemarle Sound, on Roanoke River. The town lies between Roanoke and Middle Rivers and the Richmond Enquirer says the gunboats went up Middle River, through a channel to the Roanoke, and then down the river past the town, reducing the for-

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPL .- Oct. 31, direct rail-Nashville dispatches say there is a strong Federal force | tion of such measures within their districts or command many of his soldiers are barefooted and without blankets. Nov. 3. Hood attempted to cross the Tennessee River, partment of the Gulf for an enrollment. All persons not

A few days since, the rebels captured the gunboat Undine, in Tennessee, on the Tennessee River. Nov. 4, the our Morris Island batteries. gunboats Key West and Elfin steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsburg Island, and engaged a rebel battery of 24-pounder Parrots. 'The gunboats were driven back, badly damaged, to Johnsonville. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's batteries opened on the disabled gunboats. They responded until their ammunition was exhausted, and they were then blown up. Their boats' crews are at the fort in Johnsonville. When the dispatch was sent, Federal reinforcements had arrived,

Gen. Price was in Jasper County, in the southwestern a few days ago, the members of which were worth \$1,500, portion of Missouri, and later news states that he had 000, when our currency was at a par value with gold. It been whipped in Newton County, and was retreating into Arkansas. Gens. Rosecrans and A. J. Smith arrived at St. Louis, Nov. 3, and Smith's troops were following, with orders to clear the guerrillas from the country each | tured two prizes off Galveston. side of the Missouri. It is said that the rebels will hereafter be most stringently treated. Our wounded who tured while coming out of Wilmington. She is of 1,000 have fallen into their hands have invariably been left naked with their wounds undressed.

FREEDOM .- Governor Andrew Johnson, of Tenness scently addressed the colored men of Nashville, in which he said that, " reflecting through what a storm of obloduy they are compelled to pass, I am almost induced to wish that as in the days of old, a Moses might arise, who should lead them safely to their promised land of freedom and happiness." The audience answered, "You are our Moses," and as he continued his remarks they shouted, We want no Moses but you." The Governor then

"Well, then, humble as I am, if no other better shall be found, I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of war and bondage, to a fairer future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels the world his country, and all who love equal rights his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. I am here on my own soil, and here I mean to stay and fight this great battle of truth and justice to a triumphant end. Rebellion and slavery shall, by God's good help, no longer pollute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies; and when this strife in which we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things, and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruit of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life."

The Ferning or Apparence of Prof. Goldwin of the control of the Well, then, humble as I am, if no other better shall

is Bradford, Ms , on the 28th ult , at the age of 78 years. cause the North is fighting, not to restore the Union or by the oraduated from Dartmouth College in 1811, and was to liberate the slaves, but for the democracy against the by the President. The trial of Colonel North, the New in Bradlotti, site, of the 2ctil Local action of the graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811, and was for thirty years, from 1820 to 1805, Principal of Brad-aristocracy; and America is a standing example against aristocracy. The upper commercial class sympathizes The Duke of New Castle died after a lingering illness with the rebels because their feelings are aristocratic, and on the 18th of October, aged 53. He was, until com. the clergy of the established church are chiefly hostile to led by ill health to resign, Secretary for the Colonies, the North because America is a standing menace against and was a strong advocate, if not the originator, of the a State Church. The lower commercial classes and the plan now in progress for the confederation of British mass of the people are heartily on the side of the North because they are democratic in feeling and aspiration. Much of the feeling in England against the war is caused by the belief that it is a hopeless struggle on the part of

ARMING COLORED MEN - Lieut. Estabrook, of the Juke at Eton and Oxford. He was the political 26 h Massachusetts Regiment, was taken prisoner, on the 19th of September, in the Shenandoah Valley, and fortunes. He enjoyed the confidence of the Royal Family, while they were taking him to Danville he escaped from the cars, and by traveling nights and hiding days, and by the aid of colored people, he finally reached General Grant's lines. He conversed with many slaves, and they said they would be glad to have the rebel government put arms in their hands, for there was a complete under tanding among themselves throughout the South, on the subject, that if they were armed they would shoot their officers and go over to the Federals in a body.

Intelligence from Illinois says that all the crops have been enormous. Corn sells from the field at 50 cents per

A large number of Mexican officers are at New Oreans, seeking a home in America. Thanksgiving in Connecticut, Nov. 24.

Military and Naval. WHAT THE NAVY HAS DONE .- Mr. Donald McKay,

f East Boston, has compiled, from official reports, a summary of the work of the Navy Department, since the reellion began. He says there are now in the navy in ac tive service 558 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 408,000 tons, against the original 25 steamers and 49,700 tons with which the war commenced. Of this number 200 steamers with an aggregate of 241,000 tons, have been built by the Department, although the means at the com-mand of the Administration for building a steam navy were about two dozen machine shops, distributed from Maine to Maryland, many of them very small and without the tools, workmen, or skill requisite for the produc tion of marine machinery. The first class shops did not proaching jubilee of the Prussian Society, to be held at exceed eight in number. These shops had their usual work to do, in addition to the government work. Hundreds of steamers, hundreds of locomotives, shops full of ools, tens of thousands of tons of metal were called for stantly, and there was nothing on hand to answer the call. The iron, copper, tin and coal had to be mined and anufactured. The government has built 23 screw gunpats of 500 tons each, with a speed of 10 knots; next 12 addle-wheel boats of 850 tons each and 11 knots speed; then 27 more of the same style, only longer and faster, having a speed of 14 1.2 knots; next 7 more, same class, out still larger and faster; next 10 second-class screw loops-of war having a speed of 12 1-2 knots, 74 wooden and iron-clad vessels of the Monitor type, with an aggregate tonnage of 78,000 tons, and eight screw vessels of 530 tons each, with a speed of 11 1-2 knots. There are in of 3000 tons, intended to have a speed of 16 knots per bour, twenty first-class wooden screw steamers of 2200 tons each, to have a speed of 13 knots, and three ironlad coast steamers, of 1564 tons, with two turrets.

BORDER RAIDS .- It was stated, on the 1st inst., that 5 of the St. Albans raiders had been captured. Their rial is progressing satisfactorily at St. Johns, C. E., and it is expected that the prisoners will be held to await a requisition under the Ashburton Treaty.

Other raids in contemplation are likely to be nipped in the bud, as our General Government has been apprised, by the Canadian authorities, of the purpose of the rebels n Canada. Nov 2, Secretary Seward sent to the Mayor of Buffalo, a dispatch saying, "this Department has refect that there is a conspiracy on foot to set fire to the principal cities in the Northern States on the day of the Presidential election," so the people have made prepara tions. On the 30th of October, Detroit, Mich., was in a blaze of excitement consequent upon an intended raid. Oct. 31, the people along the coast of Penobscot Bay, Me., were excited by an attempt to capture the revenue cutter at Castine. Nov. 3, the citizens of Ogdensburg, N. Y., were alarmed by the appearance of many armed strangers and a large number of armed men on the islands near by in the St. Johns River. At Sandusky, Ohio, they had a similar experience. The city of Buffalo, N. Y., is pa-

PIRACY.-The schooner Goodspeed, of and from Bosof Block Island, R. I., by a pirate supposed to be the Tallahassee. The Navy Department is making extraordinary efforts to secure the capture of the pirate Tallahassee Previous to the 3d inst. the pirate Olustee, Lieut. Ward commanding, captured the barque Empress Therese, of Baltimore; the schooner A. J. Bird, of Rockland, Me; the schooner E. J. Lewis, from Portland, Me; and the schooner Antelope, for New York. The rebel steamer Chickamauga run out of Wilmington, on the night of

Chickamauga. BLOWN UP .- Oct. 27, Lieut. W. B. Cushing with crew of 16 men from the fleet in Albemarle Sound, ascended the Roanoke River, N. C., and by means of a tor pedo blew up the rebel iron-clad ram Albemarle, although the ram was closely watched, and was protected by logs 30 feet from her sides. The bont which destroyed this noted ram is about the size of a ship's launch, and was propelled by steam, and furnished with a torpedo attachnt. Just as the torpedo was exploded a 200-pound shot from the ram sunk the boat, and the men took to the water. Lieut. Cushing and one man escaped; the others

were taken prisoners or drowned. PROTECTING THE BALLOT .- Gen. Hooker, comm ing the Northern Department, issued a circular dated Cinroad communication with Atlanta was open, and said to cinnati, Oct. 27, in which he says he has information that be secure. Oct. 29, Hood attacked Decatur, Ala., but it is the intention of a large body of men on the Northern was handsomely repulsed, and Gen. Granger captured frontier, on each side of the line, to so organize at the enfour pieces of artillery and took 130 prisoners. Decatur suing National election, as to interfere with the integrity is south of the Tennessee River, and about 100 miles of the election. In view of this fact it is the duty of all miliwest of Chattanooga. After his repulse Hood moved tary officers, including Provost Marshals and their assisfurther west, along the south side of the Tennessee River. tants, will be held to a strict accountability for the adop on his front, flank and rear, so there is no fear of his as will not only prevent illegal voting, but to arrest and going northward. Rebel papers prophesy most astound- bring to justice all who attempt such voting, or endeavor ng results from Hood's movements, but regret that so to prevent the honest exercise of the elective franchise.

ENROLLMENT .- An order has been issued in the De reporting themselves will be arrested.

The blockade runner Flamingo, from Nassau, was sunk on the 23d ult., near the mouth of Charleston Harbor by

W. W. Wade, of the Amoskeag Gun Works, Manches ter, has perfected a breech-loading rifle which throws foureen bullets without reloading. The piece weighs only eight pounds.

captured in the valley one mile and thirty-two yards of artillery-averaging about two pieces a day since the cam-

A regiment of soldiers passed through Covington, Ky. was the 117th United States (colored) regiment.

The steamer Bermuda from off Galveston, Texas, 20th ult, reports that the U. S. steamer Mobile recently cap-Oct. 28, the blockade runner Lady Sterling was cap

tons burthen, can make 17 knots an hour, and had on board 980 bales of cotton. The vessel and cargo are estimated at \$800,000. Oct. 31, the steamer Anna was captured, laden with

6, 518 bales of cotton, and a quantity of tobacco and tur-

The English steamer Lucy was captured, Nov. 2, laden with 414 bales of cotton and 25 tons of tobacco, making seven captures within 30 days, besides four destroyed.

Political

THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS .- In the trial at Baltimore, of Edward Donohue, Jr, of Albany, N. Y., before the military commission, it was proved that a system for manufacturing bogus soldiers' votes, had been inaugurated by Democratic politicians of New York. A number of blanks filled with forged names, and shown to be in Donohue's hand writing, were produced; also letters, one of which was addressed by Donohue to Gen. James Farrell, Commissary General of Subsistence of the a number of ballots for your county." "I guess you have enough. Fearing that you might not, I enclose envelopes and powers of attorney sworn to." "You can fill them up as well in your county as we can here."

Donobue pleaded guilty, and appealed for mercy. His THE FRELING OF ARISTOCRATS. — Prof. Goldwin commission empowered him to take "Democratic votes Smith, of Oxford University, England, said, in a lecture of New York soldiers," and was signed by Horatio Seydelivered in this city on the 1st inst., that the English | mour, Governor of New York, and his Private Secretary,

York State Agent at Washington, commenced, Nov. 3. Marvin Jones, North's Chief Assistant, has made a full confession of his complicity in the forgery, and that the ousiness has been carried on at Col. North's agency much more extensively than at Baltimore. Gov. Seymour sent Judge Parker and others to Washington to procure the ease of the criminals. The commi with the President and Secretary of War, and urged the policy of releasing Col. North, as he was very popular n New York, and his arrest would create excitement retary Stanton did not release the prisoners. he arrests were made. Governor Seymour has made peech at Penn Yan, N. Y., in which he said, " It ill be mes a government which has sent soldiers by entire egiments to vote in Indiana, and which has controlled he ballot-box in Maryland by the bayonet, to inquir ery closely concerning a few fraudulent votes."

ALLAYING STRIFE .- Nov. 2, Gov. Seymoor issued clamation calling upon men of all parties to unite with those holding official positions in allaying excite ent. He instructs the sheriffs not to allow the military a the vicinity of places where elections are held.

VOTING QUALIFICATIONS .- A portion of the 20th ticle of the amendment to the Constitution of Massachusetts, ratified by the people, May 1, 1857, provides that No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible for office under the Constitution of the Commonwealth who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his name." This does not apply to those who are physically incapacitated for reading or writing, nor to any person who was 60 years old, nor to those who were legal voters previous to 1857.

Southern

DESERTERS .- Dr. J. W. Ross, a clergyman of North arolina, arrived at New York, October 2, direct from Raleigh. He says the States of Georgia and North Caroling are alive with armed deserters, who kill or convert all soldiers sent to capture them. They make raids upon wealthy planters and rebel depots to obtain supplies, but ction to runaway slaves. The rebel author ties have given up all hopes of forcing these men back nto the rebel ranks. Many prominent men now threaten Government, unless Governor Vance takes action to make peace with President Lincoln. One of Governo Vance's aids told the doctor that it is now apparent to by a sudden spring of his trap, will close up the last gap and oblige Lee to capitulate.

AN ARMISTICE.-The Charleston Mercury says Jef Davis "has been finally prevailed upon to grant an arnistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful nanner. This proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockade by land and sea."

Jeff. Davis has appointed Nov. 16 for Thanksgiving.

ENGLAND -Sir Henry De Houghton, who sent th etter to Gov. Seymour, inclosing an address praying the forth to stop the war, has £350,000 in securities of the Confederacy, so it will be seen that he is not wholly disinterested. Lady Houghton has a stall in the grea bazaar gotten up at Liverpool to aid the Confederates where \$95,000 had been raised, Oct. 22 - There is address to his constituents, Lord Stanley said the North might succeed in overrunning the whole Confederate ter itory, but their political trouble would then begin. MEXICO -November 3, the steamer John L. Stever

eached San Francisco from Mazatlan, with several prom ent Mexicans on board. They say nearly every one is anxious for the French fleet to arrive and make an end of the rule of different chieftains. The principle French orce in Western Mexico was understood to be marching ward Chihuahua, the last stronghold of Juarez. It is stated that a Soanish commissioner has been sen

negotiate a treaty with San Domingo, the effort to poress the insurrection being too costly to be continued

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Nov. 5. H P Blood—J Bean—W L Brown. J C Chapman. J W low. W Ela. R Foster. T Hill. O H Jasper—(your bun-e leaves our office as usual). J E King. P S Mather. A J

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY

Letters Received from Oct. 29 to Nov. 5. DG Ashley—C M Alvord—B S Arey—W D Arnold—E R mes—G S Alexander—G S Barnes 2—L R Bailey—J E inford—A D Briage—M Bryant—J Breakett—M R Currier—offerfield—Carlton & Porter—J Coleman—C A P—B A Chase—A L Cooper—N C Clifford—R Dav—E Davies—S Dean—W I Daniels—R Donkerstey—W W Ellis—A T Estabrooks—R Elkina—O R Edwards—J L Globan—J H Gaylord—A Glb—Elkina—O R Edwards—J L Globan—J H Gaylord—A Glb— 3 Elkins-O R Edwards-J L Gibson-J H Gaylord-A Giloon-E W Hutchiuson-C N Hinckley-H N Hart-S Ho nan-E B Hopkins-J R Johnston-M I P Johnson-F King-J W Lewis-I Le Baron-W Lincoln-J Lovejoy-Witchem-A G Mucr-J S Moti-G A Morse-J A Mosher-S B Michael-G W Nickerson-L M Nash-P M Nickerson-S Hollands R C Pingree-T I Pliman-M B Patterson 2-Jekard-J M Puffer-A Randail-M W Robinson-W V Cobinson-H Stevens-G M Steele 2-J A Sherburne-B inith-C Stone-M Spencer-J E C Sawyer-R C Streeter-Taggart-C C Whitney-F Woodworth-S F Wetherbee-K P Wheeler-F Woods-J Wagner-E R Wilkins.

J. P. MAGEE, Acent N. E. Denositova S Combili

SION.

The Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian association acknowledge the receipt of the following doations, all of which have been forwarded to their proper

nations, all of which have been forwarded to their proper destination:

Boston Donations—N E W A Asso'n, 1 keg; Miss Fisher, 2 boxes; E W Chamoney, 2 pkges; D Buck, pkges; D T S Letand, 1 pkge; Mrs Cornelius, 1 pkge.

Amherst, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 1 barrel; Auburn, N H, Sol Aid Soc, 2 boxes; Ashland, Mass, Bapt ch, 1 pkge; Bath, Me, Army Com, 1 box; Beverlv, Mass, Ida Q Woodbury, 1 byge; Cambridge, Mass, 1 box; Chelmsford, Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; East Dennis, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Dover Street Sewing Circle, 1 box; West Dennis, 1 box; Dover Street Sewing Circle, 1 box; West Dennis, 1 box; Enfield, Mass, Mrs J R Woods, 1 bbl; Falmoutl, 1 bbl; Gloucester, Mass, I kit; Great Falls, N H, D H Buffum, 1 pkge; Hartland, Vt, 1 box 1 keg; Manchester, N H, 1 box; Miltville, Mass, Soldiers' Ald Society, 1 pkge; New Boston, N H, 1 box; Newburyport, Mass, Soldiers' Relief Association, 2 boxes; Nashua, N H, Miss Wilson's Sunday School class, 1 bbl; Nerburyport, Mass, Ladies' Bethel; Society, 1 bbl; Northampton, Mass, S E Bridgman, 2 boxes; West Newbury, 1 box; Orono, Me, 1 box; Peacham, Vt, 1 bkl; Portsmouth, N H, 1 box; Plainfield, Mrs Stetson, 1 pkge; Randolph, East, Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Rexbury, Mass, Miss F Folger, 1 pkge; Saxonville, Mass, Sol Aid Soc, 1 box; Unknown, Soc; St Johnsbury, Vt, 1 box; Sunderland, 1 box; Woburn, Mass, L B Schwabe, 3 boxes; Worcester, Mass, Sol Relief Com, 6 boxes, 1 bbl, 4 pkge; The Army Committee is acting for the United States Christian Commission in New England.

Winchester, Mass, A J V Stevens, 1 bxgs.

The Army Committee is acting for the United States Christian Commission in New Engiand.

The Commission has sent many delegates to the army, to battle-fields and to hospitals, who seek in every way to aid the suffering, both by administering to temporal and spiritual wants. They are unpaid volunteers.

Thousands of boxes from all parts of the loyal States have been in this way personally distributed, but the supply is still painfully inadequate.

The experience of msny months and many battle-fields teaches us that the method atopted by the Commission is practical, efficient and successful.

Will not the friend of the soldier help us in this work?

Warm blankets, shirts, drawers, quilts, vests, brandy, wine, condensed milk and food, dried apples, etc., are urgently needed. Money may be sent to Joseph Story, Treasurer, 112 Tremont Street.

Premont Street.

Please scad two lists of contents of boxes, where from and donor's name.

Rooms of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, 5 Tremont Temple.

Nov. 9.

Marriages.

In this city, Oct. 27, by Rev. Dr. Huntington. Francis Hen-shaw, Esq., to Sarah W., daughter of B. F. Nourse, Esq., all of Boston.
Nov. 3, by Rev. C. N. Smith, Walter E. H. Fentress, Acting Muster U. S. N., to Miss Mary A. Eldridge, both of Boston. In the Meridian Street Church, East Boston, Oct. 20, by Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, Mr. John N. Jones to Miss Lucretia M. Fiske, both of Boston. Rev. N. E. Cobleigh, Mr. John N. Jones to Miss Lucrous at-Fiske, both of Roston. In South Boston, Nov. 2, by Rev. E. A. Manning, David W. Norton to Mrs. Elizabeth Knughts, of Lynn. In Charlestown, Oct. 25, by Rev. W. F. Mallalien. Mr. H. A. Raymond, of Braintree, Mass., to Harriet E. Richardson, of Mariboro', N. H. In Chelesea, Nov. 1, by Rev. Josiah Higgins, Mr. David C. Smith to Miss Mercy Caswell, both of Middlerown. R. I. In Charlestown. Oct. 21, by Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, Mr. Ben-jamin Ryder to Miss Mary Stolts, both of Charlestown; Oct. 28, Mr. Wm. E. Littlefield, of Charlestown, to Miss Susan B. Hosmer, of Wells, Me. George W. Cox, of Searsmont, to Mrs. Sarah A. Grinuell, of Union.

In Providence, R. I., Nov. 2, by Rev. W. McDonald, Mr. 1n Providence, R. I., Nov. 2, by Rev. W. McDonald, Mr. Levi Lewis to Mrs. Harriet A. Macreading, both of P. In Cape Elizabeth, Me., Oct. 9, by Rev. G. W. Barber, Mr. Sargeut Phinney, of Portland, to Miss Thurzy J. Pike, of Waterboro; Oct. 14, by the same, Mr. Charles E. Skillin to Miss Helem M. Bracket, both of Cape Bizabeth; Oct. 20, by the same, Mr. John H. Sanborn, Steward of Camp Berry Hospital, to Miss Lizzie W. Taylor, of Cape Elizabeth.

In East Corinth, Me., Nov. 2, at the residence of the bride's father by Rev. W. W. Marsh, Mr. Issae R. Worth to Miss Annie C. Chandler, both of Corinth.

In Castine, Me., Oct. 17, Mr. Joshus Sawyer to Miss Henrictta Bowden, both of Castine; also, Mr. Ferdinand Devercentx to Miss Matilda A. Thomas, both of Castine.

In Salisbury, N. H., Oct. 19, by Rev. G. P. Warner, Mr. Charles T. Danleis to Miss Rowman L. Hartwell, daughter of Rev. H. H. Hartwell, both of Lawrence.

In Cornish, N. H., at the Methodist Parsonace, Oct. 18, by Rev. John H. Griffin, Mr. David Morrison, Of Windsor, to Mrs. Sarah D. Bartiett, of West Windsor, Vt.; also, in Cornish, N. H., at the residence of the bride's father. Oct. 29, by the same, Mr. Arthur L. Wood to Miss Etta E. White, all of Cornish.

Special Actices.

HERALD CALENDAR.

Preachers' Meeting, at Orleans, Mass., Jan. 9-11. Ministerial Association, at Thomaston, Me., Jan. 16-18 POST OFFICE ADDRESS. Rev. R. B. Curtis, Delavan, Wis. Rev. P. S. Mather, Shullsburgh, Wisconsin

REMOVAL.—The Office of the Christian Commission and Charles Demond is removed to 91 Washington Street, Boon.

4t.

WORTHEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, LOWELL.—A Grand Fair and Festival is to be holden by this Church on the evenings of Nov. 16th and 17th. Hall's Band, "The Old Ladles at Home," "A Country School of 50 Years Ago," and various other novel and entertaining features in addition to the usual tables of Refre hment and Fancy Articles, will doubtless make it a delightful affair. All former pastors are cordially invited to be present as compilmentary guests. All friends are soli-fited for their patronage, The Fair will take place in Huntington Hall. Per order.

SALE OF PEWS AT CHURCH STREET .- All the unsold pows in the Church Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, will be offered for sale at public auction, at the appraised value thereof, at 74 o'clock, P. M. Monday, Nov. 25, in the audience room of the church, when subscribers to liquidate the debt on said church, and all others, may obtain pews by bidding for choice in the usual mannor.

Boston, Nov. 4.

Business Aotices.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.-The mor Perfect and Beautiful Musical Instrument in the World, for the American Home Circle. *The American Organ* makes Home Attractive, and refines and elevates the minds of all. autiful in its appearance and effects.

These instruments are pronounced by competent and a states.

Best Reed Instruments manufactured in the United States.

They bore off the palm at the recent State Fair held at Rochester, N. Y., and received the First Premium over the whole catalogue exhibited, including Instruments from the most celebrated manufacturers throughout this country.

With the most perfect confidence we call the atter the public to the American Organ, as an instrument long de sired in the Family Circle, and with our patent improvements adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacret Music, with its sustained tones and harmonies, so much d ed and sought for in American home The American Organs are superior to all other is

of the kind, in many important particulars. the rebel authorities that Gen. Grant has been affording quickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering then

They are superior in quality and beauty of tone, and when ontrolled by the Double Bellows and Blow Pedals, Knee Swell, etc., the most charming effects can be produced, from give expressions pot to be found in any other instruments The Tremolo Stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and soothing; it is universally admired and appreciated. The Knee Swell gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to graduate from the Pianissimo to the Fortessimo at pleasure, and combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French

With all these combinations and improvements of Double

valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all sticking, cracking, or decomposition; are thus durable and will The Keys, Reeds, etc., are perfect in their finish, and this

gives the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc. equal in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French Organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order. The American Organs are by far the most Beautiful in exte perfect and complete in every particular.

The Rose Wood Cases are varnished and pollshed in the highest style of art. The Oak and Walnut Cases are finished

For Churches, Lecture Rooms, Lodges, etc., the American

organ is especially adapted for its beauty of style, its excel-ence, variety, volume and strougth of tone.

The American Organs are without a superior, if an equal, and no expense or care will be spared to perfect them in im-provements and fluish. Every instrument is fully warranted prove good and give satisfaction, and as it is our intentio ish, at all times, the Best and most Reliable Instru nents of the kind, on fair terms, the public can always rely o eing fairly, liberally and honorably treated. Orders by mail will receive particular care and prompt at-

These Organs are securely boxed (free of charge) to go any FACTORY AND WABEROOMS, Tremont St., op. Waltham, THREE PLY CARPETS .- Elegant new patterns from the

English Tapestry Brussels, just received from Austen's last

sale at a great reduction from former prices. New Eng-LAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. 3t. Nov. 9.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT .- For Scurvy, Leprosy and cutaneous diseases they are unrivaled. In places where these maladies are prevalent, the cures are marvelous; for the expulsion of pimples, blotches, etc., they are unparal-leded, and as a cosmetic the Ointment stands unequaled.

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE .- DR. HALL'S BALSAM has at tained its present unexampled reputation and popularity, not by exaggerated statements of imaginary cures, but through the influence of responsible citizens, who speak what they know by experience of its intrinsic merits in case of all forms

WHEN THE STSTEM IS DIBEASED, Nature will exert all her powers to throw the disease off; in many cases, assisted by good nursing and dieting, she will secomplish the desired object. But in cases where poisonous humors are accumulated in the Blood, and have formed running sores, such as Scrofula, Syphilitic diseases, etc., it will be absolutely necessary to use some such remedy as Scovill's Blood ANI AVER SYRUP, which will carry the poisonous humors m ll particles through the blood and remove them from t y tem through the secretions of the bowels, kidneys, and kin, until all those morbid functions of the body become thy, and the entire system is restored to its proper tone

FAMILY DYE COLORS.—The inventive genius of the day rarely goes into the domain of domestic utilities. The FAMI-LY DYE COLORS Of Howe & Stevens, of this city,—which may properly be called an invention,—are, however, among the fortunate triumples in this direction. They are now in general use in nearly every part of the country, and wherever used they are sure to displace all other preparations. In point of economy, the dyes are also to be especially recommended, making a saving, as they do, of something like 50 per cent. They can be used in every family with but little trouble, and upon any kind of fabric. They are just what is anted, and so, of course, are in great demand. 1t. Nov.

ain Killer on our horses, and finding it a very good r Gentlemen :- Having used your " Pain Killer" myself, an

en it used by others a great many times, in cases of colic in trees, wi h the best of success, I take great pleasure in rec-mending it as the best medicine for the colic that I have er used or seen used. For a dose I have generally given out two thirds of the quantity there is in a twenty five cent ottle, in a pint of warm milk and molasses.

Yours respectfully, SAMUEE P. FISHER, of McLean, Ill.,

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!:— Batchetor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world! The only harmless, true, and reliable Hair Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect —changes red, rusty or grey hair instantly to a glossy black, or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vital-Sold by all druggists, etc., FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY STREET

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchis

Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breath
ng peculiar to Ashma."

LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, and DRESS

OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, without be-lug exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid. HOO. W. WHEELWHIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Block, Water Street, Boston. 1y.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, for Churche Schools and Families; adapted to Sacred and Secular Music greatly superior to Melodeons and Harmoniums for all pu-poses. They are elegant as pieces of furniture; occupyin little space; are not liable to get out of order or out of tune and every one is warranted for five years. Prices, \$95, \$11 \$125, \$145, \$150, \$180, \$280, and upward. An Illustrated Co ogue sent free to any address, with full particulars.

Warerooms, No. 274 Washington St. 3mos. Aug. 24.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
At market for the current week Cattle, 2230; Sheep and abs, 7,360; Number of Western Cattle, 727; Eastern Cat

PRICES-Market Beef-Extra \$13.00 @ 13.25; first quality

Hides-9c per B. Tallow-10 @ P B. Lamb Skins-1.25 @\$1.50. Sheep Skin

Lamb Skins—1.25 @\$1.50. Sheep Skins—1.25 @\$1.50. Cali kins—16 @ 17e ₽ 15. The number of Cattle at market is not so large as it was The number of Cattle at market is not so large as it was ast week, and the prices, with the exception of a few sales of extra cattle, remain unchanged from our last quotations. The quality of the Western Cattle is not so good, and the quantity re selling full as hard as at last market.

re sening run as naru as at mist market.

Stores—Yearlings \$13 to 20; 2 year old \$25 to \$40; 3 year old
30 to \$50 in active demand. Many of the fat Store Cattle
re bought for Beef, and command higher prices.

Working Oxen—Sales, \$135, \$-72, \$110, \$128, \$145, \$177.50, 155, \$175, \$190, \$195, \$214, \$216. The dem exen has been very fair.

Milch Cows—Ordinary \$25 to \$40, extra \$65 to \$100. Prices

Sheep and Lambs—Old Sheep are selling from 5; 6 7;c. ambs from \$3.50 to \$5.75 \$\forall P\$ head. There is a fair supply b for Store Pigs. Fat Hogs, 1500 at market; prices 12; @ 13;

RETAIL PRICE INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. PROVISIONS-P &. VEGETABLES. 55 P 16, 50 Hubbard Squashes, 50 Hubbard Squashes,
22 bb,
50 Ontons, Fpeck,
38 Swet Potatoes, B,
30 Carrots, Fpeck,
19 Lettuce, Fhead,
22 Turnips, Fpek,
25 Beets, Fpeck,
23 Potatoes, Fpeck,
23 Pickles, gal,
25 Reans. white, peck,
26 Canteloupes, each,
26 Canteloupes, each,
27 Canteloupes, each,
28 Canteloupes, each, 10 (a) 15 (b) 4 (b) 16 (c) 17 (c) 16 (c) 17 (c) 17 (c) 18 (c) 19 (c) 19

WHOLESALE PRICE

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &C. Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.,

cash price, 00 00 @25 00

Family Beef, bbl, 30 @33 00

Pork, Boston extra clear

₱ bbl, 24 00

Boston No. 2, bbl, 54 49 00

Ohio extra clear, 94 7 00

Do. clear, 43 00 24 4 00

Boston Lard, bbls. 24 00 25 40

Hams, Boston, b, 20 @ 25

Tongues, bbl, 30 00 @ 00

Whole Hogs, 16 € 17

BUTTER, CHEESE AND

RUGGS.

Butter, lump, 50 00 @56 00

tub, 1st qual, 48 00 @50 00

Cheese, beet, per hund, 15 00 @20 00

Eggs, 100 dos, 54 00

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.

White Dutch Clover, 60 ② 05

Beck, bush, 00 @ 00 ② 2 55

Seed, bush, 00 @ 00

\$\$\$\$ 20 00 @2 05

Flax Seed, 4 00 @ 4 50

Buckwheat, \$\$\$\$ 20 0 @2 25

White, 20 0 @ 2 25

White, 20 0 @ 2 05

White, 20 0 @ 2 00

White, 20 0 @ 2 00

White, 20 0 @ 2 00

White, 20 0 @ 2 05

White, 20 0 @ 2 05

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White, 20 0 @ 00 @ 00 @ 00

White, 20 0 @ 00

White, 20 0 @ 00 @ 00

White, WHOLESALE PRICE.

©000 00 Oats, Shorts, Fton, Middings. 0 00 @00 00 Apples, # bbl, 2 57 @ 4 00 Country Hay, 170 @ 1 80 Bects, \$\psi\$ bush, \$\psi\$ 0 00 Farsups, \$\psi\$ bush, \$\psi\$ 0 00 Carrots, \$\psi\$ bush, \$\psi\$ 0 00 Straw, 100 lbs, 1 25 @ 1 36 shellbarks, # cots, v | collarks | 0 00 g 0 00 | webs | v bbl, | collarks | 0 00 g 11 00 | webs | collar HIDES AND SKINS. 31 9 32

COTTON.
N. O. and Mobile—V B.
Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid. 125 a127
Middling fair.
Ordinary,
Ordinary. 29 6 30 LEATHER. Sole— Buenos Ayres, GRASS SEED. 6 00 @ 6 50 4 00 @ 4 50 Calf Skins, # 1b.-

Northern, 00 @ 30 Cured, In Rough, Sheep Skins-@ 27 Bark Tanned, Sumacdo,

Advertisements.

PIANO STUDIES BY LOUIS KOHLER. Op. 50. The First Studies, \$1.25; 128. New School in Velocity. Rk 1. 1.75. 128. New School in Velocity. Rk 2. 1.76; 112. Special Studies. Book 1. 1.59: 112. Special Studies. Book 2. 1.30. Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington

WILLARD PRIME, and THE LITTLE REBEL.

Each \$1.00.

New editions of the following famous Books:

DICK ONSLOW'S ADVENTURES AMONG THE RED SKINS. FAIRY DREAMS. (Beautiful Fairy Stories.) BIOGRAPHY OF SELF-TAUGHT MEN. FOURTEEN PET GOSLINGS. Illustrated Stories of

ABEL GRAY. Illustrated. Application of the Regiment.

The interest in this book is already so great that dealers ill be safe in making their first orders quite large. Also. Nearly Ready:
THE THREE SCOUTS. By the author of "Cudjo's Cave,"
'Neighbor Jackwood," "The Drummer Boy," etc.
THE LIFE BOAT. By R. M. Ballantyne, a famous English writer for boys, fully illustrated. Booksellers wishing an assortment of our books, are invit We publish elegant COLORED TOY BOOKS of the most

KENNEDY'S SALT-RHEUM OINTMENT
CURES SALT-RHEUM.
CURES SALT-RHEUM.
CURES SCALD HEAD.
CURES SCALD HEAD.
CURES SHINGLES.
CURES BURNS AND SCALDS.
CURES SURE AND SCALDS.
The most delightfully cooling Ointment ever made.
Sold by all Druggists.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Large Size Bottles, 50 Cents.
Oct 5
1y

I. E. TILTON & CO., 161 Washington Street, Boston. Nov 9

17 DIANO AND BINGING! The Labor of Year Accomplished in Weeks! Independent Performers in Accomplished in Weeks! Independent Performe Quarter's Tuition!
MRS. PAGE, inventor and teacher of an entirely mapproachably expeditious method for learners to masters of the use of the pisno, or accomplished single the pupils may desire, is now in Boston, at

Advertisements.

THE ASSORTMENT OF YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

OVERCOATS,

JACKETS,

PANTS, SACKS

PANTS, SACKS

AND POLKA SUITS,

NO. 20 WINTER STREET,

IS NOW VERY LARGE AND GOMPLETE.

THE Clustom Department is under the direction of Mr.

E. W. RICHARDSON, well known in this city, and Gentlemen,
Youths or Boys can depend upon receiving garments in the
best style of the art.

J. WALTER READ. PROPRIETOR

J. WALTER READ, PROPRIETOR Oct 19

BOSTON STAINED AND CUT GLASS WORKS. J. M. COOK, Agent, 106, 108, 110 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., Manufacturers of Stained, Cut. Enameled, Flocke and Embossed Glass In all its brunches, Church aud Memorial Windows, Window Glass of all kinds. 17D16

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. Acquired Capital, \$6,030,544.
Received for Premiums and Interest the past year, \$1,809,713 Received for Fremiums and interest the past y Amount of Losses, Paid in Dividends the past year, Fotal amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, " of Dividends, Am't rec'd for interest the past year, Am't of Losses (101 lives)

Excess of Interest received over losses, \$120,759 f 5
Dividends declared seelared the past year, 50 per cent,
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of
February, Exclusively for the Emelit of the Insured.
EDWIN RAY, General Agent
BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.
May 30

PROTECTION FROM CANKER WORMS!
SAVE YOUR TREES!
Attention is called to ORDWAY'S PATENT TREE
PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUB of the Canker Worm ascending trees. It operates with absolute certainty. Trials have been made at rooms of the ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, and in open fields, with most perfect success,
It is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires neither
Oil. Tar or Liquid.
Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E.
D. GOODRICH, at Office of Dover Stamping Co., 67 Blackstone Street, Boston, General Agent for New England States,
except E-sex County, Mass.

It was a succept to the country of the country o

TALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. We are MEN'S AND BOY'S WINTER CLOTHING. mprising every variety of style and material, adapted to the taste and means of all classes of purchasers.

DRESS FROCKS,

DRESS SACKS,

ENGLISH WALKING COATS,

ENGLISH WALKING COATS,
SACK OVERCOATS,
PALETO OVERCOATS,
SURTOUTS,
PANTALOONS, VESTS,
together with the usual variety of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Most of our Goods were purchased before the late extreme
advance, and our whole stock will be offered at Wholesale
and Retail, at prices decidedly favorable to purchasers. GEO. W. SIMMONS & CO., Oct 12 6t 32 and 34 North Street, Boston.

NINETEEN YEARS AGO MR. MATHEWS first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye to those usually sold for \$1.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class, It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree. 18 warranted life to light of the lightest degree.
The Veneritan Dye works with rapidity and certainty. the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

HE YENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is spermanent as the hair tieself. Price 50 cents. For sale by the control of th

MAGIC COOK STOVE, With Plain and Exten-MORE NEW IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1864! Hundreds of these Stoves are now in use, giving the mor feet satisfaction; and they are warranted in every particu

The introduction of the Water-Back, for heating water for bathing, etc., is an entirely new arrangement, making this Stove as effective for that purpose as the Cooking Range, while it consumes less than one half the fuel. The new Magic Regulator, attached to the Stove, sustain me me, so that it may be continued night and day, thus sav-ng much of the expense of kindling.

We would call the attention of Builders, Architects, Church Committees and others in want of Heating Apparatus, to our excellent assortment of BRICK AND PORTABLE FURNACES, fitted with Briggs' Patent Automatic Draft Regula-

Magic Parlor and Hall Stoves. MOSES POND & CO., 70 and 81 Blackstone Street.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS. COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!! COFFEE!! THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET, (three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. sal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

Kent's East India Coffee
has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that
Kent's East India Coffee
has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

Kent's East India Coffee
is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Method is Enisconal Church, Jersey Cic., who has not been able to

three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement. Dr. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says: "I have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious, and free from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee, and would not be without it on any account." THE REV. C. LARUE, an eminent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Halsey Street, New ark, says of

Kent's East India Coffee:
"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all elergyman and their families."

recommendit to all elergyman and their families."

Kent's East India Coffee

is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker,
Bishop Janes, and many of the most distinguished elergy
men and professional men in the country."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

and be sure that the packages are labeled

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

164 READE ST., New YORK,
as there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of
"Genuine East India Coffee," Original East India Coffee,"
etc., put forth by imposters to deceive the unwary.

In 1th packages, and in boxes of 36, 40, and 100 ths.,
for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers generally.
Orders from City and Country Grocers solicited, to whom
iberal discount will be made.

A. L. WAITE & CO., 90 Blackstone Street, and THOMAS DANA & CO., 176 State Street, Boston, Wholesale
Middletown, Conn.
Sold by Alvan Hall, Salem; Pynchon & Lee, Springfield; Agents. W. A. HEDGES, wholesale and actual agent by Middletown, Conn. Sold by Alvan Hall, Salem; Pynchon & Lee, Springfield; C. B. Kingsley, Northampton; Francis H. Perry, Provi-dence; Setchell & Davis, Norwich; Smith & Caulkins, New London; C. H. Baker & Co., Bath, Me., and by Grocers in New England generally.

INHALATION of the COMMON AIR will Cure CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS with LOSS OF VOICE, ASTHMA, ENLARGEMENT OF TONSILS, ETC., if seasonably employed. It enlarges the chest, increases the compass of the voice, touchens the parts, etc. The tube with full directions will be forwarded by inclosing \$2.50 to DR. J. M. HOWE, 227 Grand Street, New York, or enclose 15 cents, for which a pamph et will be forwarded.

"I would not take \$5,000 for my tube if I could not get another."—Schureman Halsted, Merchant, New York.

Sept 28

READ! READ! READ!! The Hardest Case Yet,

op. I challenge the next hardest case.

Rev. T. Hill:—For thirty-five years I have been afflicted with a trouble in my head. I was taken blind at first, then a piercing pain would sleze me in the temple, continuing for hours, and prostrate me so that I had to take my bed, and often threw me into fits. I resorted to the best of medical skill, but received no permanent rollef. Two years last March, Rev. Wm. J. Clifford called my attention to the virtue of your medicine, and advised me to try it. No human tongue and escribe my sufferings. To those afflicted with Nervou and Neuralgic pains, I do in the fear of God declare I am now in better health than for the last thirty-seven years. I owe by the blessing of God to the free use of your medicine. I advise all thus afflicted to give it a fair trial.

Winthrop, Me., June, 1864. WHITING R. BESSEY.
We certify that W. R. Bessey is our neighbor, and we be HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMOSOPATHIO
REMEDIES have proved, from the meet ample expericnce, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Slimple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to poular use. They have received the highest praise from the
Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render Wintrop, Mo., June, 2001.
We certify that W. R. Bessey is our neighbor, and we believe him to be an honest man.
DR. E. HOLMES,
For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston, and in most of the cities and towns in Maine. REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me. March 2

CIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. What we claim for it is:
That it will always arrest the progress of decayed teeth.
It will cure the most obstinate cases of bleeding or spongy It is the nicest Dentifrice that has yet been offered to the Agents:—GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Balch & Son, Providence, R. I. For sale by W. G. BENNETT, P. S. BROWN and J. E. CHACE & Son, Fall River, and by Druggists generally.

DB. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS ARE stly from plants growing in our own country. Some of se plants have a direct action on the Liver, others upon the

lungs.

It is by a peculiar chemical combination of all these Extracts

This disease is more prevalent than people have an idea of. When the Liver is obstructed or inactive, the bile is impure, and this impure bile is carried into the secretions of the system; the consequence is, an unhealthy complexiou, or a yellowishues of the skin, attended with pain in the right side, also over the shoulder-blade, loss of appetite and flosh, Indigestion, Costiveness, etc. A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, Ch.

For sale by M. S. Burn & Co., Boston, and Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the U. S. 1. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Yt., General Agents for

Advertisements.

BOSTON MERCANTILE ACADEMY, 200 This Institution offers to Young Men and Ladies indus

ACTUAL BUSINESS EDUCATION not excelled by any other in New England. The instructions are thorough and practical. The ACTUAL BUSINESS STSTEM faithfully earlied out. The course of study embraces Permanship, Book REEPING, ARITHMETIC, BANKING, COMMERCIAL CALCULATION,

CORRESPONDENCE, PHONOGRAPHY, COMMON AND HIGHER ENGLISH BRANCHES, ETC., ETC. Terms moderate. Time for completing the full course is not limited. Diplomas awarded. Students sided in obtainng employment. Open day and evening.

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TRUSSES, ELASTIC HOSE, &c. Besides a complete assortment of articles intended for the exclusive use of the MEDICAL and DENTAL Professions, we have always in store, at lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles suited to the wants of ahe general public: lowing articles suited to the wants of ahe general public:

TRUSSES.

WHITE'S SPRING LEVER TRUSS, and every deairable style of the best patterns. Also, SPINAL AND ABDOMINAL SUP-PORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, and ELASTIC HOSE, for varicose veins, swellen or weak joints. Of Elastic Hose we have several grades of Silk and Cotton, at corresponding prices. Directions for measurement for Hose and Trusses forwarded when requested.

Also, SYRINGES of every description, BREAST PUMPS, HEARING TRUMPERS, CONVERSATION TUBES, and AUBI-CLES for the Deaf, CRUTCHES of best patterns, Rubber Urinals to wear on the person day or night for males and females, Galvanic Batteries, &c.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,

June 22 eoom Manufacturers and Importers.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remedy is that cases of long standing and severe character yield as read-ily to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of medi-cine over disease," and providing, by the combination of sci-ence and medical skill, a remedy adapted, in a remarkable de-gree, to a class of diseases so numerous and general that scarcely one individual in the community is wholly exempt

is now well established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitts, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every

affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST. That this remedy performs all that it promises, let those estify who can speak from experience.

From Elder H. L. Gilman, of Glover, Vt., a Minister of the Gospel. "I was troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs. I applied to several physicians for help, and tried almost every remedy of the numerons ones which were recommended without receiving any assistance; but was growing weaker and weaker; until, hearing of Wistar's Balsams of Wistar's Balsams of Wistar's endeather. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerful yand conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints."

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

with pulmonary complaints."

"I have been troubled from my boyhood with chronic or hereditary lung complaint. Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold which as usual settled into a secre-cough, which continued to increase, although I made use of all the cough remedies I heard of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing fesh and strength, until my friends as well as myself became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in ConsumPrion.

"While in Boston, during the spring following, I was induced to try WISTAK'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY. After one day's trial I was sensible that it was relieving me; in the day's time my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to my usual health and strength."

restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, N. H.

"Three years sluce I was very much reduced with a dreadful Cough, which resulted in Bronchitis, affecting me so severely as to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice.
To this was added severe night sweats, and I was fearful of
going into a decline. After recourse to various remedies, but
to no purpose, however, I made use of Dr. Wistan's BatSam Of Willd Cherry, a few bottles of which fully restored
me to health. Since that time I have had several severe attacks of Cough, but the Balsam has always removed them. I
always keep it by me, and should not know how to do without
it." it."

From Dean Gray, Jr., Esq., of Westfield, Mass.

"About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by emaciation, night sweats, and other symptoms of approaching disease.

"I tried many remedies to no avail, and so alarming did my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my recovery.

recovery.

At this juncture I purchased a bottle of Wistar's Balsam,
I at once began to mend, and by the time two bottles lind
or exhausted. I had entirely regained my health and
ength. I shall always keep it in my family. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont St., under the Museum, Boston, and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines. GIOFRAY'S HAIR RENOVATOR IS A SURE THING. It will positively restore Grey Hair to its original color, whether black or brown. It re invigorates the capillaries, and prevents the Hair from falling off by giving a healthy flow to the secretions. Removes all dandruff, heat and itching of the head, and is a apperior dressing for the hair. It does not sail the skin nor the whitest lives in the secretions.

REED, CUTLER & CO., 111 and 113 Broad Street, ton; JOHN WILSON. JR. & CO., 138 Washington St Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street; C C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston, W. A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSUMPTIVE

A CURED. Dr. H. James, a Retired Physician of great
eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure
for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and
General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when
his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was
cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his
fellow mortals, he will send, to those who wish it, the recipe,
containing full directions for making and successfully using
this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with two stamps
to pay expenses. There is not a single case of Consumption
that it does not take hold of and dissipate. Night sweats,
peevishness, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, difficult expectoration; sharp pams in the lungs, sere throat chilly sensations, nausca at the stomach, inaction of the bowels,
wasting away of the muscles.

225 North Second Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sept 14

3mos

FAMILY DYE COLORS! (Patented Oct. 13th, 3. A SAVING OF EIGHTY PEB CENT.

lack, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, ght Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Bit Brown, Bound Brown, Sound Brown, Send Brown, Start, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

Try. Crimson, Light Green, Magenta.

k Green, Light Green, Magenta.

Send Brown Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Send Brown Drab, Send Brown, Send Brown Drab, Send Brown Drab, Magenta. Cherry, Crimson, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Dark Green, Light Green, Light Agenta.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

Malze, Malze, Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Malze, Hoyal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Fronch and German in Dyelng, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens Treatise on Dyelng and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVERS,

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVERS,

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.

Juno 22

FAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES.
GENUINE!!!
Accurate, Durable and Convenient.
HAY, COAL, RAILROAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. Farmers'. Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners' nd Gold SCALES. Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complete ssortment of Store Furniture. Our Only warehouse in Boston is 18 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street. April 29 1y FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

ular use. They have received the highest praise:
Profession, the Press and the People, and will alway satisfaction.

No.

1 Cueres Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,
2 "Worm Fever, Worm Colle, &c.,
3 "Colle, Teething, Crying of Infants,
4 "Diarrheas of Children or Adults,
5 "Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colle,
6 "Cholers, Cholera Morbus, Nausea,
7 "Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,
8 "Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Rurraigia,
9 "Head-aches, Sick Head-aches, Vertigo,
10 "Dyseppsia, Weak or Bilbius Stomach,
11 "Buppressed, Soanty or Painful Perioda,
12 "Profuse Periods, and Luccorrhea,
13 "Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing,
14 "Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,
15 "Rheumatism and Rheumstic Pains,
16 "Fever and Ague, Old Agues,
17 "Piles, Internal or Blind or Biecding,
18 "Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyos,
19 "Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing,
20 "Wooping Cough,
21 "Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing,
22 "Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing,
23 "Beroiula, Enlarged Glanda, Swelling,
24 "General Debility, or Nervoss Weakness,
25 "Beroiula, Enlarged Glanda, Swelling,
26 "General Debility, or Nervoss Weakness,
27 "Urinary Discharge and Nervous Debilt
28 "Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debilt
29 "Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Childs
20 "Urinary Incontinence,
21 "Prioz.
22 "Prioz.
23 "Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, 54. Viti,
24 "Piloz, Tevety, Coughete,
25 "Bufferings at Change of Life, Fusahes,
26 "Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms,
27 "Enick.
28 Sufferings at Change of Life, Fusahes,
29 "Piloz, Internal or Burder of Adults or Childs
29 "Urinary Discharge and Servous Debilt
20 "Urinary Discharge on Change or Childs
21 "Proton, Prioz and Book,
22 "Catarth, Acute, Chronic, Provoss Weakness,
23 "Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, 55. Viti,
24 "Pressure of Spasms,
25 "Catarth, Acute, Chronic, Provoss Weakness,
26 "Catarth, Acute, Chronic, Drovoss Weakness,
27 "Catarth, Acute, Chronic, Drovoss Weakness,
28 "Beroiula, Enlarged Glanda, Swelling,
29 "Burder Granda, Swelling,
20 "Weakness, Prostration, Vertigo,
21 "Cata

BEYERT'S GREAT RADIATING FURNACE with Josliu's Patent Regulstor stached, makes the mos perfect Heating Apparatus over introduced; it insures a saving of at least 25 per cent, in fuel. Manufactured and for sal by W. BRYENT,

15 School Street, Boston

Sabbath Schools.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL BY REV. JOHN CAPEN.

[Publication requested by vote of Springfield District Su day School Convention.] The Sunday School, as conducted in New England, is a religious institution, the object of which is to instruct children and youth, and all who may attend, in the doctrines, principles and ordinances of the word of God. It is not her province to teach reading, writing or arithmetic, but the duties we own to God, to ourselves and to our neighbors; how we

may make our lives useful and happy, and the future

things is piety, as godliness in this office will be found to be profitable. Children are quick to detect the least inconsistency between precept and example, and should instruction not correspond with the life of the instructor, it will lead them to distrust the hap-piness promised to the followers of Christ in this life. The Sunday School teacher has much to do with the heart; and children will relate their heart histories to their teacher rather than to their parents. Now how necessary that the teacher should be qualified to instruct them in righteousness; to explain to them the grace, mercy and love of God; to illustrate the life and death of our Lord and Saviour; to portray his humiliation, temptation, persecution and suffering, and show the relation between these and our justification, with all its blessings. The future welfare of the scholar is in a great measure dependent upon the teacher, as early impressions are well known to be lasting; and if good seed is not sown the ground will not remain unoccupied, for "while the husbandman slept the enemy sowed tares." It has been said that the first six years of a child's life are the most important, and if so, the teacher of the infant class stands at the head of the profession. Again, a religious life is demanded for the government of a class. Where are the fruits of the Spirit more in demand than in a class in the Sunday School? There must be love in exercise, or we will repel; joy, or gloom like a cloud will overshadow; tenderness, or we will be without sympathy; patience, or we will not secure confidence; kindness, or there will be alienation. These will effect what sternness, fault-finding and impatience can never accomplish. Long suffering with gentleness will succeed where harsh measures fail,

The second thing necessary to success in Sunday School teaching is to be well informed upon the subject taught. We cannot instruct another in that which we are ignorant of ourselves; neither can we interest a class where a knowledge of the subject is wanting. The question at this point is, What is the knowledge necessary for this office? We would answer, that a thorough acquaintance with the Scriptures is indispensable. This is a text book accessible to all, and familiarity with it is the secret of success It is a great question with many teachers, How shall I interest my class? Some resort to story-telling as the way, but after a little time find it a hard way, as the children have no interest in the lesson, but are waiting for the story, and ultimately dislike the Scriptures altogether. Now a better way to interest them would be to tell them something they did not know before connected with the lesson, and you will not fail to interest them, be they old or young. A teacher never fails to interest his class who is interested himself; and the teacher who is interested himself has a perfect acquaintance with the lesson.

thus proving that a purified heart is the first requisite

of a successful Sunday School teacher.

When we speak of an acquaintance with the Scrip tures we mean, first, an acquaintance with its biography. This embraces the history, so far as it can known, of the men and women of the Bible. Now do not ask you to go to libraries to see what you can find said about Abraham, Lot, Jacob, Moses, Esther, Ruth and Mary, but go to your Bibles and read what is said of them there, and lay it up in your memory, and you will never be at a loss for something to say when such characters are the subjects of discussion. We have no objection to your going to books for in-Scriptures. To impart instruction from the Scriptures we need, second, a familiarity with sacred Geography The teacher should understand the position of countries, cities and towns with their climates, productions and inhabitants; as well what is said about them in the word of God as what can be learned concerning them from other sources. Third, To be acquainted with the Scriptures there must be a knowledge of Chronology. The teacher must be able to connect time with the events recorded, and show the relatio of one event to another, and of men with these events; as much depends upon this, in our estimation, in making the subject of the lesson interesting. Fourth, To understand the Scriptures we should know some thing of Jewish and Oriental Antiquities, so as to be familiar with the habits, customs, usages and modes of life of those early nations. There is hardly a lesson but something needs to be said in explanation of man ners and customs of ancient times; and "facts" from this field will be found, "stranger than fiction," and a never failing source of interest. Fifth. Another subject, and the last we will notice in this connection is Natural Nistory. Here is an interesting field for the teacher's explorations, and one from which he will return laden with fruits and flowers. When a teacher is able to give a description and history of a bird, insect, beast, fruit or flower mentioned in the lesson, that teacher will understand what is meant by interesting a class. We might give many illustrations on each of the subjects mentioned, but that is not the object of the few minutes allotted us; all we can do at present is only to point out the fields for discovery, and leave the teacher to explore them.

The third requisite of a Sunday School teacher is skill to adapt instruction to the capacities of the scholars. We fear too many fail at this point, as the ability to simplify is a rare attainment. Many writers for children forget that knowledge is first acquired by particulars, and not by general and comprehensive terms. Children must be taught to associate ideas with words, and not take for granted that they under stand the meaning of words and phrases because w do. To instruct, and at the same time to interest child, we must be simple, and explain everything We have the example of Jesus himself, by figure and parable, making simple what would otherwise have been unintelligible or obscure. By the mustard seed and the leaven he explained the nature of regeneration; by the sheep and the goals he represented the righteous and the wicked; and by the birds and the lilies he enforced the lesson of his particular providence. The questions in the text book are not sufficient to explain and remove every difficulty in the lesson, and it is impossible to compose a book that will answer this purpose. But it is not the design of the question book to supercede the living teacher. A good text book presents only leading thoughts for the teacher to illustrate and explain. We should consider a text book that asked every question that could be thought of about the lesson useless for the purpose of Sunday School instruction. It would be impossible to get up any interest with such a text book. No let any teacher take any of the text books now in use among us, and let him ask the questions in the book, no more and no less, and have them answered as it is possible to answer them, and when the lesso is gone through with in this way the teacher consider Elia, did you see that poor beggar that came to he gate yesterday?"

"Yes, aunty."

"Well, dear, I once had a dream as nearly like this as I can remember. I thought I was summoned into the Sunday School. Now let a good teacher who understands his work open the same text book, and go over the same lessons, and he will find that the class who thought they understood it all, Jiterally knew comparatively nothing about the lessons, and if you will watch the expression of their countenances you will find them interested such as they have not been for months before, and perhaps never under the old mode of instruction. What we mean to say here is this class. Many of the adult scholars have commentaries and other helps at home where they can learn the answer to every question in the lesson; and should they hear nothing new in connection with the lesson, in the sex book he will fail to interest his class. Many of the adult scholars have commentaries and other helps at home where they can learn the answer to every question in the lesson; and should they hear nothing new in connection with the lesson, in the lesson, and should they hear nothing new in connection with the lesson, in the gestive of the gate yesterday?"

"Yes, aunty."

"Well, dear, I once had a dream as nearly like this as I can remember. I thought I was summoned into the gate of a king. I felt glad to go at first; but when I looked down at myself, I saw that I had on a dress just like that one which the poor beggar-mound in the lesson as I can remember. I thought I was summoned into the presence of a king. I felt glad to go at first; but when I looked down at myself, I saw that I had on a dress just like this one at least first in the felsom and words of poor beggar-woman when I looked down at myself, I saw that I had on a dress just like this one at least first in the felsom and words of poor beggar-woman when I looked down at myself, I saw that I had on a tores just like this one a ferst; but when I looked down at interest which I had on a frow in the pres

be faithful to all who place themselves under her influence; to instruct them in virtue, morality and godiness, and this she accomplishes through her board of nstructors. Children are to be taught that youth is the best time to serve God; the evils of sin are to be presented; the blessedness of God's service explained; be vouthful tendencies of the heart directed, and the duties they owe to God and their neighbor enforced and illustrated. The church looks to the teacher for a good example, for faithfulness in his office, and for aid in all the religious and benevolent enterprises for the welfare of souls. The teacher is not expected to be found at negro concerts, operatic or heatrical performances, or anywhere else where men spend their time and money to gratify their passions or satisfy an idle curiosity. They may go where Christ f on earth would go, or where their consciences will not condemn them for going. Parents demand that those to whom they entrust the spiritual interests of their children shall be men and women above reproach. The times demand that the Sunday School teacher shall not be a devotee of fashion, of vanity and of folly; it is expected that they will "keep themselves inspotted from the world." To fulfil these expectaions the teacher must have delight in his work. It is this that makes bim punctual in his class, allowing nothing but sickness or unavoidable duties to keep him away. Such a teacher feels as much obligated to be present with his class as the minister to be present with his congregation on the Sabbath. He offers his class no excuse for absence that would not be valid for a cashier of a bank or railroad conducter to make for absence from their duties. A cloud in the sky, a shower of rain, a hot day or a cold one are not valid excuses. But we hear a good deal said about "my health " these times; but how did Jesus meet these objections? Hear him: "Whosoever will save his life shall lose it, but whosoever will lose his life for my sake the same shall save it." If it is impossible for us to make these sacrifices we should give the situation

Again, if the teacher is devoted to his work, he will study the lesson, and so acquit himself like man. He will go to his class with his mind well stored with facts and incidents, and literally feed the lambs. He does not turn his back to the class before half the time allotted for the recitation of the lesson has expired, and busy himself with reading the Sunday School Advocate, a library book, or in listening to the recitations of others. He does not look out hi lesson and do all the studying of it when the last bell for church is ringing, and meet his class with his thoughts in a panic from utter confusion. He knows that is the way to make vacant places, and beget a dislike for Sunday Schools. The teacher who has time to spare, and turns his or her back to the class pefore the regular time to close has come, is a teacher that has not thoroughly studied the lesson, and has little delight in or devotion to the work. The qualifications necessary for a Sunday School teacher, then. are piety, knowledge of the subject taught, skill to adapt instruction to the capacity of the scholars, and pleasure in and devotion to the work. There are others, but these he cannot succeed without, and therefore all important. Another branch of our subject is the importance of

By teachers' meetings we understand a weekly eeting of the teachers of a Sunday School for the purpose of studying the lesson. This meeting will timulate the teachers to study the lesson at home, as they will desire to have something to say at the teachers' meeting. The objection is often raised when the necessary information for successful instruc-tion is urged upon teachers, that they have not the books necessary to aid them that they require. This objection is obviated by teachers' meetings, as among them all, will be found the means of unraveling every twisted and knotty question. It will be seen that the adult portion of the school, if not the same text-book. in order to receive the full benefit of these meetings. Information in connection with the lesson is not tl only benefit of these meetings : we learn each other's system of instruction; the best way of interesting scholars, and the way of removing obstacles. Such meetings will benefit Sunday School teachers a much, in this direction, as county conventions of dis trict school teachers the instructors of district schools or agricultural fairs the improvement of agriculture We learn the best modes of fulfilling the duties of the office; we not only gain information on the lesson

Teachers' Meetings.

result of all will be a successful and flourishing Sunday School. The mode of conducting these meetings must be eft to circumstances, but we would say that the superintendent or the pastor should preside in them; and in most cases it would be better for the superintendent, as it would interest him more in the school by interesting himself in the instruction imparted there. The president of the meeting might present the questions to the teachers and manage the discussions, so as to keep them within proper bounds. The reading of many books in the meetings we think is an injury, as it is likely to become tedious and dull to some, and a great array of authorities to be consulted on every passage will be also tiresome to others. Study these at home, and take notes of them, if nec cssary, and it will aid you in the discussions. We are satisfied if these hints are carried out, that our Sunday Schools will increase in interest, and prove a still greater blessing in the future than they have in the past, to both children and parents, to the church and to the world.

and management of a class, but we learn how to

study the lesson, what helps we need, and how to use

them. By attending these meetings our interest in

the school will increase as well as in our class, and the

Children.

THE RAGGED GARMENT. "Aunt Lucy, I've been trying all this week to be a Christian, and I don't feel any more like one now than I ever did. What shall I do?"

"What is it to be a Christian, Ella?"

"Why, to be a Christian, Ella?"

"Why, to be a Christian is to be good, and I've tried to be good every day. I have given away all my spending money to poor people, and I have been patient every day—every day but Thursday with Johnny, helping him spell—I went to Myra Smith, and begged her to be friends with me, though I'm sure I hadn't done anything to make her angry; and I've said my prayers every subt and morning to meet. I've said my prayers every night and morning—longer ones than I ever said before! I know that I have done wrong sometimes: but, Aunt Lucy, there's nobody so good as never to sin, is there? What shall I do?"

er told me, or you or mamma. Somebody told me, or I shouldn't know it—but I don't remember."

"No, dear, I feel quite sure that Miss G never told you that, and just as certain that neither your mother nor I ever did; and I am sure that nobody who has studied the Bible with an understanding heart, would

"Ella, did you see that poor beggar that came to the gate yesterday?"

what inducement is there for them to attend the Sunday School? Were we the teacher of such a class, and could we not present any new thought apart from the question book, we would discard the book altogether, and throw the class upon their own efforts and make our own questions, and it is our opinion there would be fewer failures with this method than with the text book poorly studied.

The fourth requisite of a Sunday School teacher is delight in his work. The Sunday School claims to be faithful to all who place themselves under her into the sunday come a Christian is to believe Christ, to trust our souls to lim. to take him at his word. He says, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden (with sin) and I will give you rest.' Now, if it were possible for the sinner to put away his burden of guilt by his own effort, this invitation would not be to him—he would not be heavy-laden, and would not need the rest which a life spent in the loving service of Christ is to the sin-burdened soul. But this is not possible; and all the fitness that our gracious Saviour requires in you, my darling, or in any one, is to feel that you are a sinner, and that you are sorry for your sins. Then trust him, and he will do all for you."

"Aunt Lucy, I think that I understand you; but then, if Christ does all for us, doesn't it matter how we live? If we only believe in him, can we go on in sin and yet be saved?"

that will prove that we never were really sorry for our sins. If we truly love Christ, we shall want to be like him, and shall daily strive to live as he did when on earth, and as he would have us now. How did you feel the other day, Ella, when Mrs. B. said to me, 'Ella looks so much like her mamma, and seems to be no less like her in disposition?'"

"I felt glad, dear aunty."

"Why?"

"Because I love dear mamma, and I want to be

"Because I love dear mamma, and I want to be like her." "Then, dear child, when you become one of Christ's little ones, that is just the way that you will feel toward him. You will learn to hate sin more and feel toward him. You will learn to bate sin more and more, because he hates it, and you will strive to do good, not because you can by doing it earn heaven, but because it is Christlike. You will fall into sin sometimes, and will have to pray for forgiveness again and again, but you will be truly sorry, and praving God for Christ's sake to work in you by his Holy Spirit those things which are pleasing in his sight, you will be more watchful, and more prayerful, and so will grow more like Christ. The good actions which you performed last week did not spring from the right will grow more like Christ. The good actions which you performed last week did not spring from the right motive—they were done to gain a reward. Ah! darling, you forget all the back accounts. Good actions are acceptable to our heavenly Father only when they spring from a heart warm with the love of Christ—only when they are offered in the name of Christ."

LITTLE WILLIE WAKING UP.

Some have thought that in the dawning In our being's freshest glow, God is nearer little children Than their parents ever know,
And that if you listen sharply, *
Better things than you can teach,
And a sort of mystic wisdom
Trickles through their careless speech.

How it is, I cannot answer, But I know a little child, Who among the thyme and clover
And the bees was running wild;
And he came one summer evening,
With his ringlets o'er his eyes,
And his hat was torn in pieces,
(Thesian bees and batterflies.

Chasing bees and butterflies "Now I'll go to hed, dear mother,
For I'm very tired of play!"
And he said his "Now I lay me,"
In a kind of careless way;
And he drank the cooling water

From his little silver cup, And said gaily, "When it's morning, Will the angels take me up?" Down he sank with roguish laughter In his little trundle-bed, And the kindly god of slumber

And the shady god of stumber
Showered poppies o'er his head.
"What could mean his speaking strangely?"
Asked his musing mother then,
O, 'twas nothing but his prattle,
What could he of angels ken? "There he lies, how sweet and placid

But she leaned her car to listen
If his breathing could be heard;
"O," she murmured, "if the angels
Took my darling at his word!"

Night within its folding mantle Up she starteth from her dreaming For a sound bath struck her ear, And it comes from little Willie

Her troubled ear again, And his breath in louder fetches

Travels from his lungs in pain,
And his eyes are fixing upward
On some face beyond the room,
And the blackness of the spoiler,
From his check has chased the bloom. Never more his "Now I lay me,"
Will be said from mother's knee
Never more among the clover
Will he chase the humble-bee;

Through the night she watched her darling, Now despairing, now in hope. And about the break of morning,

Memoirs. REV. EDWARD M. WHITTLE

Died in Greenwood, Oxford County, April 15, 1864, at the advanced age of 98 years, 1 month, and 4 days. The venerable subject of this notice—at the time of his death probably the oldest Methodist preacher in New England, his connection with the church, as a member and minister, extending through a period of more than seventy years,—fills a large and interesting page in the Methodist church history of the country, identified, as his life has been, with Methodism from its infancy, working side by side, as he did, with Asbury, Lee, Whatcoat, Vaugh, and all that noble band of Christian heroes who so successively laid its foundations in the Western world.

"Father Whittle," as he was familiarly called, first saw the light in Charleston, S. C., on the 11th of March, 1766. His parents shortly after removed to Alexandria, Va. His father being, like his southern compeers, deeply interested in chattel slavery, died while on a voyage to Africa to procure slaves, leaving his widow and only son to fight life's battles alone. Young Edward early learned to hate negro slavery.

his widow and only son to fight life's battles alone. Young Edward early learned to hate negro slavery. Born in the midst of the "peculiar institution," and being of an observant and sensitive turn, its unjust and cruel workings convinced him of its utter wrongfulness, while the barbarous acts of cruelty he daily witnessed soon taught him to abhor and despise it; indeed, so repugnant to his feelings did slavery at last become, that while yet a mere youth, he resolved to turn his back upon the land that acknowledged its sway, even at the sacrifice of home, wealth, and sway, even at the sacrifice of home, wealth, and friends. At the early age of 19 years he experienced religion, and soon after, feeling a desire to warn his fellow-men of the wrath to come, he commenced preaching under a license from the venerable Bishop Whatcoat, of Baltimore, dated March 8, 1786. He

Whatcoat, of Baltimore, dated March 8, 1786. He subsequently became a member of the Baltimore Conference. After a short itinerancy in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania, he determined to visit New England. He took up his abode for a time at Truro, Cape Cod, where he became acquainted with, and finally married Miss Elizabeth Higgins, a lady of rare Christian virtues and exalted character, a direct descendant from the old Puritan stock. Shortly after he removed to Portland, thence to Bethel, in Oxford County, and finally settled down for life in the adjoining town of Greenwood.

He had previously given up his labors as an itinerant, and now commenced life anew as a farmer. Still he labored quite extensively in his own and adjoining towns as a local preacher, a labor which he loved, and which was attended with the most excellent results. No season of revival or religious gathloved, and which was attended with the most excellent results. No season of revival or religious gathering within his large circle of acquaintance was complete without his presence. He was a dear lover of that peculiar institution of Methodism, the camp meeting. Almost from time immemorial the well known and venerated form of "Father Whittle" scarcely failed to grace the meetings. Naturally warm-hearted, and of sanguine temperament, he entered upon the duties of such occasions with a degree of earnestness and heaven-born enthusiasm such as to add most materially to their success.

memorable relic of that historic age. He had walked and talked with our immortal Washington, stood in the presence of Jefferson and Adams, and witnessed with his own eyes scenes in the great drama of that time, whose curtain fell at last upon the complete triumph of American freemen over would-be tyrannica masters!

But he has resead as before I. The a clock of

nica masters!

But he has passed on before! Like a shock of fully ripe corn, he has been gathered into the garner. He died on a calm night in the spring-time, quietly, peacefully, in the home his own hands had reared, amid the scenes of his life labors, surrounded by dear relatives and friends who loved him. As his life was aminently one of Christian heliness and rausity so his eminently one of Christian holiness and purity, so his death was a noble Christian triumph—calm, holy, happy! Mark well the death of the righteous man, and let your end be like his.—Portland Press.

Biographical.

Miss Sarah M. Burnham died at Kennebunk, Me., Sept. 17, aged 56 years. Sister Burnham was prepared for this event. Her physical constitution, always frail, had been gradually and steadily yielding to the inroads of disease. In early life she became a Christian, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from that time she has been uniformly devoted and active in the service of God. She consecrated herself entirely to the Lord, and for years has walked in the light of the higher Christian life. Her mind and heart were in heaven. She presented no inconsistencies, but hers was a well developed and symmetrical Christian character. In public and private, in seasons of social worship or intercourse with friends, she was ever ready to talk of Jesus. Her faith was strong and abiding, and charity manifested itself, not only in an abundance of good works, but in kindly thinking and speaking of all. In two years of pastoral acquaintance we have never found her in any other than a spiritual frame of mind. With clear intellect, superior judgment, extensive reading and information, she was a woman of great usefulness in the church and community. Her death was peaceful. By her will, she gave to the church, of which she was a member, a very desirable, convenient and well located house for a parsonage, with a sufficient sum of money to put it in excellent repair, and in addition a liberal donation to the Missionary cause.

JOHN M. CALDWELL.

Mrs. Abigail. H. Burnham, consort of Hon. D. R. Burnham, died in Plymouth, N. H., September 22d, aged 61 years. In the full enjoyment of health—surrounded by all the comforts of life—the centre of domestic happiness, and of a numerous circle of friends, with the reasonable prospect of years of usefulness, she was cut off without a moment's warning. Though the stern message was sudden, it found her ready for the change. Her preparation was of that vital and enduring character, which inspires us with the fullest confidence, and enables us to say, with all sincerity and resignation, "Thy will be done." She had for many years been a member of the church of Christ, and her piety never slumbered in empty church of Christ, and her piety never stumbered in empty professions; it was genuine, unobtrusive, consistent, and eminently practical. Her manners were dignified and attractive; her intellect strong and vigorous; her education excellent; her reading extensive; and she had more than most persons studied the volume of human nature, which her position through a great portion of her active life opened for her inspection. All her opinions were submitted to the crucible of mature judgment and large experience. Seldom have we met with one whose views were more solid and just and whose advice was more early perience. Seldom have we met with one whose views were more solid and just, and whose advice was more eagerly sought or more highly prized. Her sympathies were broad as the race, her charities numerous and discriminating, and she was much more often seen on errands of mercy than on visits of ceremony. But it was in the domestic circle as an affectionate wife and a discreet and tender mother, that she shone conspicuous. That she was, in its utmost sense, "an help meet for man," let the deep, subdued and silent grief of her bereaved husband bear witness. She possessed the art of ruling well her own household, and by a systematical course of maternal culture trained us an interesting family mostly daugh. own household, and by a systematical course or maternal culture, trained up an interesting family, mostly daughters, in habits of industry—in the principles of morality and religion, as the true basis of all useful knowledge; upon which were engrafted those feminine accomplishments, those interior graces which a mother only can successfully inculcate. Providence spared her to enjoy the fruit of her labors, to see her children rise up, and, by their valuable attainments purity of character and flial their valuable attainments, purity of character and filial affection, "to pronounce her blessed." She has left them. A void has been created which can never be filled. Their loss is irreparable, but they know and feel that their loss is her eternal gain. The mournful consolation arising from the sympathies of an entire community attends then and tears shall flow and hearts shall throb in many

CYNTHIA SAMPSON, daughter of Andrew and Ann V CANTHIA SAMPSON, daugnter of Andrew and Ann V. Sampson, died in Dorchester, Oct. 6, 1864, aged 24 years, 7 months. She gave her heart to Christ at Eastham Camp Meeting three years ago. The Saviour in whom she then trusted was her support in sickness, and went with her down to the valley and shadow of death. Her cheerful yet retiring disposition had endeared her to a large circle of friends who mourn her loss, while they rejoice in the victory gained by her faith. C. S. R.

CHARLES W. BATCHELLOR, of Bethlehem, N. H., of 13th Regiment N. H. Volunteers, died at Point Lookout, Md., July 1, 1864, in his 25th year. His early life was a model of virtue, truth and integrity, and an honorable proof of Christian parental training. When 19 years of age, during a revival at N. H. Conference Seminary, his attention was called to the subject of religion; and though he made no public profession, his most intimate friends believed that he was not an entire stranged. though he made no public profession, his most intimate friends believed that he was not an entire stranger to converting grace. When the rebellion first commenced he said, "I must go and assist to save my suffering and abused country." Respect for the desires of his parents, and their need of his assistance, detained him one year. But finally patriotism triumphed over filial love, and influenced by no other motive he enlisted. For nearly two years he was a participator in the toils and vicissitudes of the Army of the Potomac. On the 14th of May last he was severely, but it was thought not dangerously wounded; but while he was in the Hospital at Point Lookout, other disease assisted his wound in gaining the mastery over his physical constitution. His mother was permitted for the last three weeks of his life to watch by his cot, while a father but recently departed, waited to welcome him to the home above. Calm triumph and holy joy characterized his last days. The Christian patriot had no regret that he had given his life for his country. With an earnest desire that all his friends might meet him in heaven, he passed to the reward above. S. E. Quimbr.

MR. HUMPHREY BARTLETT died, Oct. 23, after a brief illness of two days, aged 77 years, 6 months. A peaceable citizen, a good father, and a friend to the church, has gone to his reward.

R. S. STUBBS.

ABNER H. MUNDIE, a member of Company G, 31st Maine Regiment, died in Douglass Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 16th, aged 37 years. He was a native of St Stephens, N. B., and a resident of Danforth, Me. He enlisted in the service of his adopted country on the 26th of last February, and soon after experienced religion. He was faithful in the discharge of all his duties. From discase contracted while with the army near Petersburg, he was compelled to euter the hospital. His letters while a soldier declare the fact that his heart was right with God. A wife and child are left to mourn his loss.

Benj. Joshua Haley, son of Bro. Ziba Haley, of Topsfield, Me., died in Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sept. 7th, aged 29 years. He was a private of Company II, 17th Maine Regiment. The deceased became a Christian under the labors, of Rev. Edwin Parker in Topsfield, in 1857. His remains were brought home from Washington for re-interment. In camp and on the battle-field he forgot not that he was a disciple of Christ, and as such, and as a patriot, his memory will be held in grateful remembrance by his relatives and friends. May God bless the widow and her child.

Danforth, Me., Oct. 21.

J. L. LOCKE.

BRO. ZEBULON NORRIS died Oct 6, in the 70th year his age. He was born in Dorchester, N. H., 1795. He was converted in 1817, under the labors of Eleazer Phelps, Circuit Preacher, and David Kilburn, Presiding Elder. From the time of his conversion till his death, his Christian life was marked by great consistency and uniformity. As a steward he was always reliable. In his death the church, community and family are greatly afflicted.

Dedham, Oct. 20.

WM. P. BLACKMER.

LIEUT. JOHN W. FIREE, of the 58th Regiment Mass Vols., was killed instantly in the battle of Friday, Sept loth, on the Weldon Railroad, in the 23d year of his age 30th, on the Weldon Railroad, in the 23d year of his age. Two years ago he enlisted in the 35th Regiment as a private, where by his devotion to duty he displayed those qualities which recommended him for promotion. He received a second lieutenant's commission in the 58th, and subsequently a first leutenant's commission, which reached him on the fatal day. Bro. Fiske was converted four years ago under the labours of Bro Dwight, was received into the church, and became an active member, and also a steward. He was exemplary as a Christian, a devoted son and brother, a faithful and affectionate friend and companion. In the army he was beloved by both officers and men. He fell at the post of duty, and passed to his home on high.

Dedham, Oct. 20. ome on high.
Dedham, Oct. 20.

MRS. MARY STEVENS died in Cape Elizabeth, Me., Sept. 28, 1864, aged 62 years. Sister Stevens has been for many years a consistent member of the Brown's Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. The religion of Jesus sustained her amid her arduous labors, and it was her solace during her long and painful sickness. Her end was peace. G. W. BARBER.

MRS. SARAH TETHERLY died in Cape Elizabeth, Me. Sept. 7th, aged 73 years. Sister Tetherly for more than thirty years showed how the true Christian lives, and her death was an illustration of the Christian's triumph over the grave. Her sickness was unusually protracted and painful, yet her faith grew stronger, and her evidence brighter as she was "languishing into life." G. W. B. CHARLES PULLEN died in Barnard, Me., Sept. 20

CHARLES PULLEN died in Barnard, Me., Sept. 20, aged 17 years. He gave his heart to Jesus at 11 years of age, and has ever since been a pattern of piety. During the last two years he had been sick of consumption. He suffered all without a murmur; and when the hour came he meekly bowed his head on the bosom of Jesus, and fell asleep. He leaves a mother, two sisters, and a brother. May they all like him love and trust the Saviour.

Clinton, Oct. 28.

JOHN D. THOMPSON, of Perkins, Me., died at White Oak Swamp, Va., Aug. 16, aged 24. He was converted in Richmond, and received into the Methodist Episcopal Church seven years ago by Rev. J. McMillan. Three years ago he enlisted in the 1st Maine Cavalry, and remained in the service about two and a half years, when he re-enlisted. Being a young man "of gifts, grace and usefulness," his brethern chertshed a hope that he might return, and one day enter the ministry. In a battle of the above date our brother was severely wounded, and on being carried to the rear and examined, it was evident he

MARSHALL JONES died in Weston, March 4, aged 7 MARSHALL JONES died in Weston, March 4, aged 72 years, 8 months. For nearly forty years he was a worthy and honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, and for several years, consecutively, recording steward. A man of exemplary life, a citizen of great worth, a Christian of catholic spirit, yet a firm supporter of Methodism, an affectionate husband and devoted father, he was highly esteemed and beloved. A few of his last years were spent in the bosom of his interesting family as an invalid, which, he said, were the pleasantest of his life, He spoke cheerfully of dying, waited patiently in the gracious hope of immortality, and was willing and happy to go when his Lord called him onward.

W. A. Braman.

MRS. JEMIMA PIKE died at East Salisbury, Mass., Aug. 24, aged 82 years, 11 months. When the Revs. Edward Hyde and Daniel Wentworth labored on this then a circuit, A.D. 1810, the Rev. Asa Kent being a kind of spiritual overseer, and Father Brodhead the Presiding Elder, Sister Pike was converted to God. For more than half a century she has been a living witness for Christ, instant in season and out of season, always abounding in the work of the Lord. Her brother, Elias French, of this town, and her sister Mrs. Sally Ecton. of Solon Me in the work of the Lord. Her brother, Elias French, of this town, and her sister, Mrs. Sally Eaton, of Solon, Me., survive her. Of those who were converted in the same revival, the following are all that remain with us,—Elias French and his wife Hannah—daughter of Mr. Asa Jatkman, the first and for fifty years class leader in this town; William Merrill and his wife Abigail, and Caleb Pike, Sen., the father of Rev. James Pike, of the N. H. Conference.

Advertisements.

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